...Independence, Contentment, Apostolic ...ity, Offering, Chicago.
...e Rev. Arthur Mitchell then delivered th... ...e to the people.
...e services concluded with the Doxology.

Obituary.

...ois, Ill., Dec. 11.—William Sterling, an ol... ...en of this place, fell dead this morning at ...ck, in a fit of apoplexy. He retired las... ...t in good health.
...omas Saunders, proprietor of Saunders' ...urant, retired last night, with a headache ...died this morning of inflammation of the ...
...Louis, Dec. 11.—Isaac McDonald, an old ...highly respected citizen, father of J. Wil... McDonald, sculptor, of New York, and E. ...cDonald, a prominent criminal lawyer of ...city, died to-day of paralysis of the heart.

To Be Hanged.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...oria, Ill., Dec. 11.—Henry McNulta, of ...cocothe, Ill., who murdered his wife las... ...ember, was, to-day, found guilty of murder ...e first degree, and sentenced to be hung. ...thought, however, that a motion for a new ...will be made, and the execution of sentence ...d off indefinitely.

DIED.

...LAN—Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 5 o'clock, ...Nowlan, aged 57 years. ...eral from his residence, 30 Dacoit-st., Thursday, at ..., to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by ...Calvary. ...nds are invited.
...ERNAN—Dec. 10, from injuries received by being ...ver by a train of cars belonging to the Chicago ...lle & Vincennes Railway, Monday evening, Dec. 9, ...J. Kiernan, aged 12 years and 12 days. ...eral to-morrow (Thursday) at 10:30 a. m., from the ...nce of his parents, 672 Fulton-st., by carriages to ...y Cemetery. Friends are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

...igh Art Sale!

CONCLUDING SALE

Of H. A. ELKINS' collection of

...EGANT OIL PAINTINGS,

TO TAKE PLACE ON

...ursday Afternoon and Evening, ...ec. 12, at 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock.

... 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.,

...ing of Works by James M. Hart, New York; Louis ...l, New York; Peter Goal, an old Flemish artist; ...witz, Dusseldorf; Laurits Holtz, Dusseldorf; L. ...ie, Munich; W. Stirion, Munich; Ollerbeck, Dus...; J. Ruyder, Antwerp; Gart, London; H. A. ...; P. F. Reed; Jasper Lowman; and many others, ...g one of the finest collections of Pictures ever sold ...by any Western artist.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...he Great Sale

BY AUCTION

OF

ELEGANT

...ARBLE STATUARY,

BEAUTIFUL

...ronzes and Clocks

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

...day Afternoon and Evening, December 13, ...and 7 1-2 o'clock, at Store 57 Green-st., corner of Madison-st.

...will continue from day to day until the entire col... ...of these beautiful goods are sold.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

WE SHALL OFFER

...it Goods, Hosiery,
...eece-Lined Gloves,
...fantry Dress Coats,
...valry Jackets,

AND A LINE OF

...ts, Caps, & Turbans.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

...r and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bu... ...Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Extension ...s, Chairs, Rockers,
...sehold Furniture from several Dwellings,
...Grockery, Yellow and Rocking Ware, ...round corner Bedsteads, 40 rolls Car... 50 Extension Tables in the white.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

...0 Mirrors, sold for whom it may concern,
...s, 30 Show Cases. On Saturday, Dec. ... 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...y WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SALE OF

...RY GOODS.

...z. Kid Gloves, 100 doz. Buck Gloves and Gaunt... ...00 doz. Hosiery; 200 doz. Shirts and Drawers, 25 ...rdigan Jackets, 75 doz. Nubias and Knit Goods ...ssimeres, Ladies' Knit Clothing, Hats, Caps, No... ...&c. Also Ladies' Beaver, Seal and Astrachan ...of the latest styles,

BY AUCTION,

...(THURSDAY) MORNING, Dec. 12, by Wm. A. ...& Co., 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...r. Alex. Von Wendt's

UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF

...AINTINGS

Now on Exhibition

... NO. 228 STATE-ST.,

WILL BE SOLD ON

...dnesday Afternoon, Dec. 18.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

IMPORTED

...AMPAGNES & ALES

At Auction,

For account of whom it may concern,

...ursday Morning, Dec. 12, at 10 1-2 o'clock,

At 186 East Madison-st.

...e will be sold as above, without reserve, the follow... ...packages, duties paid:

... cases Roderer's and other Champagnes,
...brls. McEwen's Ales.

...-Cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

...ursday Morning, at 11 o'clock,

...ge OFFICE PARTITION, with two Glass Doors, ...large and complete ICE CHEST; at Imperial ...rant, 51 South Canal-st.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS

...e (Star) Brand of the BANDMAN ARTIFICIAL ... COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT for sale ... C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872. NUMBER 116.

STATIONERY.

PAPER,

Blank Books and Stationery,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Makers, Printers, and Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.,

CHICAGO.

Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.

The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at moderate prices.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

... South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

JUST OPENED.

Few Sealskin Cloaks at very low prices. Also, Astrachan and Cloth Cloaks in great variety. Also, another lot of those 50c Black Alpacas, as good as any in town for $1. 500 dozen all-linen Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c., cheap at 25c. Our 25c. linen hemstitched Handkerchief as good as any retailed elsewhere at 50c. Over 1,000 cases of assorted Dry Goods, suitable for the Holiday Trade, now opening. Buyers save nearly half their money.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,

118 to 124 State-st., near Madison, 284 and 286 West Madison-st., and 942 State-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Of Stock of Paper, Blank Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

The undersigned assignee of Geo. R. Stearns, bankrupt, ... proposals for the purchase of the stock and ... of said bankrupt, located at No. 155 Twenty-sec... ..., Chicago, until Tuesday, the 17th December, 1872. ... The stock is in good order and well selected, ... Paper, Blank Books, School and Miscellaneous ... Stationery, Pocketbooks, Writing Desks, Ink ... Dominoes, Chess and Cribbage Boards, Gold ... Pocket Knives, Croquet Sets, and many ... articles for Holiday Presents, Envelopes, &c., &c. ... Counters, Shelving, Chandeliers, ... Stove, Safe, &c. ... opportunity is offered any one wishing to com... ... this kind of business. ... wishing to examine stock and inventory will ... the undersigned.
Dec. 11, 1872. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee, Room 38, No. 159 LaSalle-st.

Malaga Grapes.

New Raisins, Figs, Currants, canned goods, and fancy ... generally, for the Holiday trade, by M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

ICE TOOLS

FOR SALE BY

P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOMMENDATION.

Having long been sufferers from RHEUMATISM, ... which we had used every possible remedy, and ... the most respected medical advisers without ... effect, we were at last told that Mrs. A. BECKER, ... Mohawk-st., would relieve us. We applied to her ... were cured within ten days. We would, therefore, ... the attention of all similarly afflicted to this fact.
JOSEPH GELCKHEIMER, 63 West Indiana-st.,
ANNA BENSON, ... Fry-st.,
MARIA JANSON, ... Fry-st.,
LAURT HANSON, ... Fry-st.,
BERTHA BAYSON, ... Fry-st.,
... HANSEN, ... Fry-st.,
... BAYSON, ... Fry-st.,
CHRISTOPH ..., 566 North Halsted-st.,
in the name of many others.

Holiday Goods

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

NEW BANK.

THE MONROE BANK of MILLER, WATSON & ..., ... Monroe-st., is now ready for business. The at... ... of the public and their neighbors especially in... ... Responsibility large, with individual liability.
JOHN MILLER, President,
OTWAY WATSON, Cashier.

Stereoscopes & Magic Lanterns

At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician,

... East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

New Juvenile Books,

At RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

Holiday Evergreen Decorations!

... churches, halls, etc., decorated with ... flowers, etc., can be accommodated reasona... ... designs, or superintendence. Ap... KING & EAMES, 136 LaSalle-st.

Steam Warming.

... for heating Stores, Factories, &c. Job... ... attended to.
WATSON & MORRILL, 165 Michigan-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,

AND

FINE JEWELRY.

$100,000 Worth

OF THE

Finest Holiday Goods.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

R. J. MORSE,

449 Wabash-av.

Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

SILVERWARE.

Silver
Ware.

We have an immense stock of "Gorham" Sterling Silver Ware for Holiday Gifts.

N. MATSON & CO.

State and Monroe-sts.

FANCY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE.

A General Assortment of

Fine Fancy Goods,

FOR SALE TO

THE TRADE,

AT LOW PRICES, BY

BURLEY &
TYRRELL,

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,

Carpet Warehouse,

Have removed to the New and Spacious Store,

121 & 123 STATE-ST.,

NEAR MADISON,

Where they will be pleased to see their friends after this date.

FURS.

REMEMBER

That the largest and best stock of LADIES' FINE FURS is found at

BISHOP & BARNES',

Corner State and Monroe-sts.,

SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR,

Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

FURS Sable, Mink, Ermine, Seal, &c. Children's Furs. Gents' Seal Caps and Gloves. Sleigh Robes, &c. LOWEST PRICES.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NOTICE.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

The business connected with the Allan Line of Steamships heretofore conducted by FERD. S. WINSLOW will henceforth be carried on solely in the name of ALLAN & CO.

The steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched from Portland:

Scandinavian	14th Dec.	Sarmatian	4th Jan.
Prussian	21st Dec.	Moravian	11th Jan.
Peruvian	28th Dec.	Polynesian	18th Jan.

Rates of passage from Portland:

Cabin, $70 to $80 Gold; Steerage.....$25 Gold

ALLAN & CO.,

TEMPORARY OFFICE, Nos. 12 and 13 Oriental Building, LA SALLE-ST.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points......35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points......38.00 currency.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

In susceptible cases cures are guaranteed by the use of our Radical Cure Truss. Call and have your case examined. All kind of Trusses carefully fitted.
MARSH & BOWLES, 569 Wabash-av.

SILKS.

ABANDONMENT

OF THE

SILK TRADE!

Monstrous Reductions

That will agitate the whole community.

A POSITIVE FACT.

An entire stock of Fancy Silks that must be sold between now and January 1.
A remarkable opportunity for making a beautiful and substantial

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

Read the particulars and

REMEMBER THE FACTS

We propose to clear out every yard of Colored Silks between now and New Years, and in order to induce buyers from the

SOUTH SIDE,

Buyers from the West Side, and buyers from the North Side, and from every part of the city to come to

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.'S,

328 West Madison-st.,
we shall offer the entire stock at prices never before seen by the

OLDEST INHABITANT.

Beautiful shades for party dresses, for ball dresses, for calling dresses, and for street dresses.

FROM TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS

Can be saved by coming to

CANFIELD & COMPANY'S,

On a single dress of Silk.
There is no place in this city,
There is no place in this country
where Silks have been sold at such fearfully low prices, since the panic of 1857.
The whole stock will be brought forward and displayed, and all of our salesmen will be put on this part of the stock at present.

ALL SALES CASH ON DELIVERY.

Sale to commence Saturday, December 14.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,

328 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

WEST SIDE, cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.
SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

Accounts Received.
Business Paper Discounted.
Commercial Banking in all its branches.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

DIG

Out your old claims of every description. We will collect them in any part of the country. No attorneys' fees in suits, and no charges unless collections are made. Send for circular. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

Brother Knights of DeMolay Lodge, No. 13, are hereby ordered to attend a regular convention of their lodge Friday evening, Dec. 13, at Castle Hall. Nominations of officers for ensuing term. By order Geo. O. Garnsey, Chancellor Commander. F. E. HINDS, K. of R. S.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Annual convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for election of officers and payment of dues. Hall corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts. J. WOODMAN, H. P.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, A. F. & A. M., this (Friday) evening, Dec. 13, A. D., 1872. Work on the M. M. degree. By order of the W. M.
A. T. LARGE, Sec.

Masonic.

Special Notice. Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. There will be no meeting to-night. Regular communication, by dispensation, Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Apollo Hall, State-st., near Thirtieth. By order of the W. M. B. B. W. LOCKE, Sec.

MUSICAL.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

261 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Difficulty Before the Supreme Court.

Argument of Counsel on Both Sides---Decision Reserved.

Julius White, of Chicago, Confirmed as Minister to the Argentine Republic.

Senator Ames Has a Grievance, and Leaves the Military Committee.

An Indiana Politician Wants a Foreign Mission as His Reward.

The Postal Telegraph to be Considered in Committee on Monday.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The argument in the Louisiana prohibition case occupied the time of the Supreme Court, to-day, as well as attracted general public attention. The case will be decided on Monday next. It seems to be conceded on all sides that the Court will adhere to its previous established precedents, and will hold that a writ of prohibition cannot issue except in admiralty or maritime cases. Some other means will have to be adopted, if it is the serious intention of the parties interested to get the Louisiana muddle fairly before this Court for review.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Appropriations Committee have agreed upon Tuesday evening next to be set aside for the consideration of the Postal Telegraph bill. The Presidents of the Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific, and Franklin Telegraph Companies will then be heard on the general subject. The Committee expect to have a bill ready to report before the holiday recess. This subject excites more interest here than any other measure which is now pending before Congress.

WANTS HIS REWARD.

The Indiana delegation in Congress have united in a request to the President to give General Forter, of that State, an appointment under the Government in consideration of his services as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana during the recent campaign. It is indicated that the General desires the mission to Switzerland.

THE GRIEVANCE OF SENATOR AMES.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, has a grievance which will not admit of being trifled with. The Senate Caucus, in rearranging their standing Committees for the session, fixed it that General Logan should be placed second in the Military Committee, so that in the event of the anticipated retirement of Vice President-elect Wilson the Illinois Senator should succeed him in the Chairmanship. This arrangement was especially objectionable to Senator Ames, for two reasons: first, that he was a West Point graduate, having a fair military record, while Logan was only a volunteer officer; and second, having served three years in the Senate, he considers that he is entitled to the Chairmanship by seniority of service. Failing to be appreciated, Ames, to-day, declined further service on the Committee, and asked that his place might be filled by some other man.

THE INCREASE IN THE NAVY.

The action of the Senate Naval Committee, to-day, in appointing a sub-committee to prepare a report on Secretary Robeson's proposition to build new war-vessels is considered as clearly foreshadowing that the report will be in favor of the bill as it was originally introduced in the House.

REVENUE REFORM.

Commissioner Douglass' Revenue Reform bill passed the Senate, to-day, with the amendment heretofore mentioned. The discussions among the Senators provoked no hostility to the measure, except as it was contemplated by some, that the proposed reduction of revenue officers might be carried much further. In this view the bill was somewhat harshly criticised, as it must repeal a law passed last spring, which looked toward the reduction of the Collectorships by the 1st of January. The almost unanimous vote on the bill, however, shows that in its particulars, so far as the Senate is concerned, it was vastly underestimated.

THE BOSTON RELIEF

bill struck the same opposition in the Senate as that which the Chicago bill of the same nature experienced last spring. Senator Ferry made his old argument over again to have lumber stricken from the bill, as did also Senator Carpenter. Chandler, however, preserved a decorous neutrality. Senator Morrill was especially severe in his opposition to the bill on provincial and constitutional grounds. He made the new point that all bills of this character were humbugs, as they did not relieve the parties on whom the real loss fell, to-wit, the insurance companies. Under the force of this opposition the bill was carried over for another day.

COLORADO.

Delegate Chaffee appeared before the House Committee on Territories, to-day, and made an elaborate argument in favor of the immediate admission of Colorado as a State. He claimed that the population of the Territory was now nearly 100,000, and that in a very few months it would have people enough to enough to entitle it to a Representative in Congress. The assessed value of property for the present year is $31,097,211. This does not include the value of the mines, which would swell this amount to upward of sixty millions. The fact was then instanced that Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Nevada, and Nebraska, were all admitted as States before they had as great a population as Colorado now has. The rapid growth of these States after their admission was instanced as showing the beneficial effect which the giving of State Government and equal privileges of National representation had on the Territories.

OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The bill to create a Third United States Judicial District in Ohio, to be called the Middle District, comes up in the House to-morrow.

CONFIRMED.

Sam Bard was unanimously confirmed, to-day, by the Senate as Postmaster at Chattanooga.

PERSONAL.

The lion of the Senate in the way of visitors, to-day, was General Hartranft, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania. Simon Cameron performed the ceremony of introducing the General to all the Senators.

THE KANAWHA CANAL.

The Virginia (West Virginia), delegations in Congress, together with several citizens of Ohio, have been promised an interview with the President to-morrow, relative to the proposed Governmental aid to the St. James River and Kanawha Canal. They propose to thank him on his recommendation on the subject in his last message.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE INDIVIDUAL.

Osborn H. Anderson, a colored man, and the last survivor of the John Brown band, who raided on Harper's Ferry, died here yesterday. The deceased was a man of good character, and acquired considerable local political influence through his efforts on the stump.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee again to-day, urging the adoption of his request that the Funding act be so amended as to allow 1½ per cent commission for the negotiation of the balance of the 5 per cent loan.

On Monday next the Committee hear statements from Jay Cooke and the Secretary, relating to the syndicate transaction, and on Wednesday, parties favoring the repeal of the cotton tax will have hearing.

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The House again to-day devoted much of its time to the consideration of the Soldiers' Homestead bill. It has been evident from the start that the House was, in reality, hostile to the measure, but there were so many demagogues that the body seemed afraid to do what was evidently proper, namely, defeat the measure. A motion was made to recommit the bill to the Military Committee which was lost. Holman's substitute was then taken up. It gives to every soldier or sailor who served in the late war and was honorably discharged, or to the widow of such soldier or sailor, or the minor children, if the widow be dead, to enter one-quarter section of the public land, either in person or by agent. A patent will issue containing the name, &c., of the soldier, and then the land in his possession, and may be disposed of the same as any property. The other bill requires actual settlement. Holman's substitute was adopted by ayes 105, nays 62. Like all other bills of this character, which the House has for years been in the habit of passing, this last one of Holman's will be strangled in the Senate. The fact of the matter is, the members of the House are constantly reaching for the soldiers' votes, and never lose an opportunity to show their pretended regard for the soldiers. A bill similar to this has passed the House at most every session since the war, yet not one has passed the Senate. It seems to be tacitly understood on the part of the Senate and the House, that the latter may pass with entire safety as many bills as it pleases of a magnanimous nature, where the soldiers are interested, without incurring upon the Senate any obligation to consider them. It seems probable that this cheap species of electioneering will continue in the House until it becomes apparent that the soldiers' votes are not to be gained by such trickery.

PENSIONS.

General Garfield reported the Pensions Appropriations bill, and made a clear statement of the subject of pensions, and our pension system. He believes that the pensions, both in number and amount, will reach a maximum next year, and that they will then begin slowly to decline.

EXCHANGING BONDS.

Quite a debate arose on the proposition of Boutwell to legalize the exchange at the Treasury of registered for coupon bonds. The Secretary was before the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, to urge the bill, and after the Committee agreed to it, it went to the House and was passed.

ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE.

Representatives Wells and Finkelnburg were before the House Appropriations Committee, to-day, to urge additional appropriations for the St. Louis public buildings, made necessary by the tunnel. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the limitation be placed at $4,000,000, instead of $2,225,000, and the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds has also passed a resolution to the same effect, and has placed it before the Appropriation Committee. The sentiment of the latter is favorable, and the allowance will probably pass the House.

THE CURRENCY CORNER.

The Sub-Committee to make inquiry as to whether the Tenth National Bank of New York was improperly engaged in a conspiracy to injure the finances of the country, by participating in a combination to stop the circulation of greenbacks, will not go to New York as it was supposed they would, but will at once proceed to draw their report. It is probable the report will show that, while there is no positive proof before the Committee that the provisions of the National Banking law had been violated, there are nevertheless circumstances leading the Committee to believe that the law had been violated deliberately. No action will be recommended.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS.

The Committee of the District of Columbia, which was directed by Mr. Roosevelt's resolution to investigate and report as to the debt of the District, have received a report from a city official laying the indebtedness of the District at $9,355,461.36. The report and details will not be submitted to the House until the Deficiency Appropriation bill comes in with the item of a million and a quarter of dollars inserted for the benefit of the Board of Works, who allege that that amount has been expended on improvements bordering on Government property.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER

Committee met to-day, and, of course, did what might have been expected of such a Committee —decided to sit with closed doors, and impose secrecy on the members. Speaker Blaine, at his own request, was sworn, and made a statement of about an hour's length, in which he substantially repeated the statements he made when the scandal was first raised. McComb was present, but was not examined. He will be sworn to-morrow. Ex-Congressman John B. Alley is here, and going about hobnobbing with Oakes Ames and other suspected characters. One of the members of the Committee remarked at the close of the meeting that Blaine was innocent, whatever others might be.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

James L. Orr, South Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; Julius White, Illinois, Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic; Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, *vice* Silas B. Dutcher, resigned; Alexander P. Tutton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, appointed during the recess of Congress; Alexander Knowles, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Nelson Trussler, United States Attorney, Indiana; J. C. Redfield, Receiver of Public Moneys, Winchester, Kansas; William S. Jenkins, Register, Winchester, Kansas; James K. Bondfiet, Surveyor General of New Mexico; Henry S. Struve, Secretary of Washington Territory.

Postmasters—Saml. Bard, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. Milton Best, Paducah, Ky.; Casper E. Yost, Omaha, Neb.; George C. Crowther, Osage Mission, Kansas; Louis W. England, Canton, Mo.; Peter Blanfour, Weston, Mo.; John T. Young, Moberly, Mo.; J. Hood, Marshall, Mo.; James H. Campbell, Lee Summit, Mo.; Enoch B. Cunningham, Glasgow, Mo.; James R. Woodfender, Mosier, Mo.; Eli C. Law, La Cygne, Kansas; Samuel J. Martin, Council Grove, Kansas.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The Supreme Court was filled to-day with prominent lawyers and others interested in the determination of the question raised in the Kellogg-Warmoth case, and to hear the discussion by the learned counsel retained in the case.

The Hon. P. Phillips opened the case on the side of the petitioners, with an elaborate argument and great force, contending that the Court possessed the power claimed to issue a writ of prohibition in exercise of its general supervising jurisdiction over the proceedings of inferior courts. He conceded that the precedents in this country were against the position assumed, but insisted that in the decided cases there was nothing but an expression of opinion on the dicta. The cases did not present the question at issue in the clear and unmistakable form in which it now comes before the Court, and the point here pressed upon the attention of the Court was not necessarily decided in them.

Mr. Phillips went into an ex... ...court of King's ...tion in the decisions in th... ...his court possessed Bench, maintaining that ... and th... this was a the power there asserted ...se. The Court should case calling for its exer... ...urpation attempted in interpose to arrest the ... ...d that th... provision of this case. He conten... ...rizing a w... to issue to the Judiciary act aut... ...ity was ...ot intended Courts of Adm... from issuing it in other to exclude the C... ...it could be issued under the cases, and said the Judiciary act, which provides 14th section of t... may issue writs o... *scire facias*, that the Court ... and all other writs which may be *habeas corpus*, ...e protection of it... jurisdiction. necessary for ... followed Mr. Phillips, appear... Caleb Cushi... ...g, the petitioner ... Court, and ing for Kello... Mr. Cushing said he proposed Judge Durrel... ...self strictly to the question of to confine h... the only one before the jurisdiction, ... petition prays the Court to Court. Th... prohibition, or of *certiorari*, or such grant a writ ... it may see fit. It is thoroughly other relief ... jurisprudence of this Court that it settled in t... ...ise any supervising or superior cannot exe... ...rence to other Courts, except as power in re... may be granted to it by act of Congress. An act of Congress grants to the Supreme Court power to issue writs of prohibition to Courts of Admiralty, and this Court has decided, on at least five distinct occasions, that the express power as to Courts of Admiralty implies the exclusion of the power as in other courts, and Mr. Phillips, himself, in his book on the practice of this Court, has correctly stated the law as it is. That this Court has no such general supervisory jurisdiction as belongs to the Court of King's Bench; and, indeed, none whatever except what it has received from express acts of Congress.

Senator Carpenter, on the same side, contended that by the Judiciary act of 1799, the appellate power of the Supreme Court in regard to suits in equity in the Circuit Court was confined to the power to review the final decrees; that this Court had no authority to entertain an appeal from an interlocutory order or decree of the Court below, whether the Court below was proceeding within or without its jurisdiction. The petition in this case shows a pending cause in the Court below, which has not yet reached a final decree, and may never reach such decree. There is, therefore, to-day, no appellate power in this Court in regard to that cause, and never will be, unless that cause shall reach a final decree in the Court below. Mr. Carpenter contended that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees not only the right to vote, but that the ballots when properly cast shall be counted and returned, and be made efficacious. Mr. Kellogg claims that had the votes which were properly offered been received and counted, he would have been elected, and he brings a suit in equity in the Circuit Court to restrain such canvass, and this suit is progressing in the Court below, but has not reached yet a final decree. It is, therefore, impossible to maintain that the Court below has usurped any authority. A case is properly before it in which it may properly determine the question in dispute between parties, and this Court can not interfere until after the final decree shall be rendered.

Attorney General Ogden, of Louisiana, closed the argument. He said it surely was startling to hear a gentleman of Mr. Cushing's national and international reputation declare in the Supreme Court of this country that he could see no usurpation upon the face of the papers filed in this cause. If it be true that so distinguished a gentleman can see no usurpation in this diliberate attack upon the rights of the State, then indeed there was cause to fear that the foundations of our American system had been destroyed, and the dearest rights of the people silently stolen from them. He said that the only hope for his State was in the action of this Court; that if it could afford no remedy then it was apparent that a defect of the most fatal character existed in our political system. He predicted that if Louisiana was stricken from the flag as a free State by this action, her fate would be but the beginning of the end, and from this date would commence a rapid dissolution of State Governments.

The Hon. T. J. Durant appeared for Acting Governor Pinchback, but the Court declined to hear further argument on that side, two counsel having already been heard.

MR. JOHNSON'S OPINION.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was in Court, remarked, after the argument was concluded, that, if it were an original question, he should think Mr. Phillips was right, but, as it had been so many times decided the other way, his view would hardly prevail.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Deficiency bill, reported to-day, appropriates $1,500,000, including $203,000 for the payment of the Albemarle prize money.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue, by abolishing the Internal Revenue Assessors, and explained it, stating that if passed it would save between two and two and a half millions of dollars annually.

Mr. SUMNER asked whether the Committee on Finance had considered the propriety of reducing the number of Collectors of Internal Revenue. He had been assured by persons familiar with the subject, that the number of Collectors might be greatly reduced without injury to the service.

Mr. SHERMAN said that in some large cities it might be practicable to reduce the number of Collectors, but it would not be in regions less thickly populated. Besides, the reduction of the number of Collectors would not greatly reduce the expense, as they were paid chiefly by fees depending upon the amount of business done.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that as he understood the law of last June on this subject, it provided for a greater reduction of Internal Revenue officers than the pending bill would make. That law authorized the reduction of the whole number of Assessors and Collectors to one hundred and sixty, while this bill, although abolishing the Assessors, would allow the retention of Collectors to the number of about two hundred and ninety. He did not say he would not vote for this bill, because he was in favor of any bill designed to reduce the cost of the Internal Revenue Department, but in view of how little had been done under previous laws, he had not much confidence that this one would effect the object.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) said that when General Grant came into power there were 2,800 Assistant Assessors, but now there were only about 1,300. There had been a reduction under the law passed three years ago of about 1,500 Assistant Assessors. Then the law of June last was passed providing for the reduction of the number to eighty, and Senator Trumbull complained that no action had been taken under the law, ignoring the fact that the time had not yet arrived, when the law was to go into effect, but in the meantime the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had devised a scheme by which the force could be very much more reduced than by the law of June last. That law reduced the number of Collectors and Assessors to eighty, leaving it with the Assessors to retain the present number of Assistant Assessors; but this bill would reduce the number of Collectors to one for each collection district, while providing that no Collector shall receive more pay than $4,500, and as their deputies are to be paid out of their own pockets, the number of deputies makes no difference to the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to Mr. Morrill's statement that the time for the law of June last to go into effect had not yet arrived, read the following provision of that law: "Prior to the 1st day of January, 1873, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed to reduce the Internal Revenue Districts in the United States to eighty in number." He (Trumbull) repeated that the number of officers of Internal Revenue allowed to be retained under this bill was greater than the number allowed by the laws already enacted, but unexecuted. The plea that the deputies of Collectors would cost the United States nothing, because each Collector would pay his own deputies out of his $4,500 a year was preposterous.

Mr. CASSERLY said the Administration, either from want of power or will, had failed to carry out the reforms in the Internal Revenue Department for which Congress provided. He believed if the President understood the subject more thoroughly, he would be more prompt to act on his own judgment in enforcing the law, but it was his misfortune to be surrounded by men interested in keeping the truth from him, and who, being themselves pressed at home by a clamorous army of office-holding leeches, are unable to do their duty to the President.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was not the least occasion for the Senator from California ... President in connection with this subject, or to intimate that he had in some way contrived to put off the execution of the law of June last until after election. Everybody knew that in matters of this kind the President did not act merely upon his own judgment. No doubt by the 1st of January he would have performed the duty imposed upon him by the law. But he would do it after due consideration with the officers of the Department. There was no occasion for the intimation that the President's course was in some way connected with politics.

After further discussion, the Finance Committee's amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

BOSTON RELIEF.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire was called up by Mr. WILSON.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) criticised the bill, but said he would vote for it.

Mr. MERRILL (Vt.) opposed the bill. As a matter of relief it was humbug, and, as a matter of policy, extremely vicious.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped the bill would be passed as it came from the House. The bill was opposed as setting a bad precedent, but the precedent would be applicable only in a similar case, and when such case should occur, he should insist upon its application.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed the bill as he had opposed the Chicago Relief Bill, on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. LOGAN favored the bill. He denied that it was a humbug, and said that the passage of the Chicago Relief Bill was one of the strongest inducements to prompt the rebuilding of Chicago.

Without action on the bill, the Senate, at 4 o'clock p. m., went into executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill authorizing the National Bank of Lyons, Mich., to change its location and name was passed.

EXCHANGING BONDS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds for exchange for registered bonds, the expense of the change to be paid by the owner.

Mr. Dawes explained that, while the Secretary had authority now to change the coupon bonds into registered bonds, he had not correlative authority to change the registered bonds into coupon bonds, and consequently the latter class of bonds, on account of their facility for transfer, commanded higher prices in Europe than the registered bonds. This bill would place the two classes on an equality with making them interchangable. The only effect of the bill was to remove the present obstacles to the negotiability of registered bonds.

Mr. BURCHARD (Ill.) remarked that the objections which were supposed to exist to the exchange of the registered bonds into coupon bonds were proved by experience to have no weight. The Secretary of the Treasury, who ought to know, was advising the measure. Coupon bonds to-day bore a higher market value than registered bonds, showing that there were no spurious or counterfeit bonds in circulation to affect their market value. It, therefore, seemed to him that both the people and the Treasury Department confirmed the views suggested by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) said his objection to the bill is this: "I do not want to aggrandize the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, and farther, I do not want him to give any greater facilities to people to go in and speculate. After all our bickering here about currency and bonds, we will be bound, in the end, to come to the only panacea, and that is the resumption of specie payment. Gentlemen ought to meet it in the next Congress at least, if not in this. I see it stated in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to put on the market the five per cents and the four and a half per cents, yet unsold, and that the Rothschilds and the 'Syndicate' are to take the rest of them without further legislation. I want to know why it is, that in this bill no restriction is placed on the Secretary of the Treasury. He can make any number of these coupon bonds at his pleasure; he can keep stacks of them on hand; they can be used at any time in certain emergencies in the money market. This bill will not stop speculation. It will not lead to prosperity or health. The Secretary of the Treasury should be held to legal restrictions, and not allowed to step over the law, as he has done in other cases."

Mr. BECK (Ky.). "I will vote for the bill. I do not see that it effects the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new bonds, or that it has anything to do with the 'Syndicate.' It places two classes of bonds on the same footing, and facilitates the negotiation of these bonds."

The discussion was closed, and the bill passed: Yeas, 136; nays, 22.

RELIEF.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of Messrs. Scales and Manning, of Nashville, Tenn., in reference to their distillery. Passed.

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The House then took up the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, which was discussed by Messrs. COBURN, STORMS, NIBLACK, HOLMAN, STOUGHTON, and SHELLABARGER, chiefly in favor of it. A vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. HAWLEY (Illinois) to recommit the bill. Negatived: Yeas, 69; nays, 96.

The substitute offered by Mr. HOLMAN was adopted: Yeas, 105; nays, 62. The substitute is as follows:

That every private soldier, musician, and officer, who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "an act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer, and other person who served in the navy of the United States or in the Marine Corps, during the late war, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman, or officer, or, if there be no such widow, his orphan children under 21 years of age shall be entitled to enter a quantity of public lands, not mineral, not exceeding 160 acres, which shall be composed of continuous tracts, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public land along the line of any railroad or other public work, or other land subject to entry under the Homestead laws of the United States, and receive a certificate of such entry without payment of any Government fees.

SECTION 2. That such entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled as above to make the same, in person or by agent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and the patent for the lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman, or officer, or to his widow or orphan children, provided for in the first section of this act; but no sale of such land, or any interest therein, or power of attorney authorizing such sale or other contract or agreement in anywise affecting or concerning any such land, made, executed, or entered into prior to the issuing of the patent therefor and actual delivery of the same to the person to whom issued, shall be of any effect whatever, but shall be null and void.

SECTION 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry the several provisions of this act into effect.

The bill, as amended, then passed—yeas, 113; nays, 55.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,639,000, which was made the special order to come up after the Pension Appropriation bill.

The House then, at 3:30 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOAR (Mass.) in the chair, on the

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL,

which appropriates $30,480,000.

Mr. GARFIELD gave some statistical information in regard to the pensioners, stating, among other things, as a curious fact, that, of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers who were on the pension rolls, less than 10 per cent had died during the year. Over 33,000 persons were put on the pension rolls during the year, of whom over 17,000 were soldiers of the War of 1812, and some 9,000 names were dropped from death and various other causes.

The Committee rose and reported the bill, which was thereupon passed by the House.

Adjourned.

PACIFIC COAST.

Safety of the Passengers and Treasure of the Wrecked Steamer Sacramento—The Oregon Indian Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The Montana arrived at San Diego this evening. All the passengers and treasure of the Sacramento are safe at that port. The day after the ship struck the reef, the passengers landed at San Geromino Island, one hundred and ninety miles southerly from San Diego, and ten miles from main land. The reef is nine miles from the island. Bedding and provisions were landed for the use of the passengers without a single accident. The steamer will be a total loss, though fine weather continues. Some of the cargo and fixtures may be saved. The Captain and twenty-five officers and crew remained in charge of the wreck. The passengers and treasure will be transhipped to this port. The Montana will sail for Panama at daylight on Friday. The total treasure is $335,648.

A despatch from San Diego at 6:35 p. m. to-day says the Sacramento is fast breaking. There is no hope that the vessel can be saved. There are 220 tons of cargo for New York, and 120 tons for Mexico on board.

Major Greenhas, in command of the troops at Lost River, Oregon, expects to find the Modoc Chief Captain Jack soon. The only terms offered the savages are unconditional surrender.

Disasters to Lake Vessels in 1872.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—The disasters to shipping on the lakes for the season of 1872 are reported at 863. The number of vessels which went ashore is 209. Total losses, 80; foundered, 21; burned or damaged by fire, 26.

The total number of casualties is less than the year previous, ... of life is believed to be far greater.

LONDON.

An Exciting Winter—The Government in a Fix—"Burning Questions."

The Conflict as to Meetings in the Park—The Mutiny of the Police.

Raid Upon Betting Men—Class Discriminations—The Tichborne Claimant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1872.

There are half-a-dozen "burning questions" (to use a French phrase) now vexing the minds of the English Government and exciting the passions of the people. Any one of the number is enough to make this a busy winter in a political sense. Mr. Gladstone has spoken lately as if he thought his Administration was in a moribund state, and it is certainly difficult to see how a Ministry could perpetrate a greater variety of those peculiar errors which bring ridicule and contempt upon a Government. First is

THE CONFLICT AS TO MEETINGS IN THE PARKS.

Scarcely anybody here who is not an "itinerant spouter of State sedition," wishes to see the London Parks continuously used as places for mob-meetings. Only those who have seen the splendid stretches of grass, the stately trees, the beautiful flower-beds, the lovely groves, and the noble lakes which constitute the London parks, can understand the affection which a cultivated Londoner entertains for them. He goes to their walks for change, for purer air, for a cheering spectacle. At such times he forgets his politics. To ladies and to children, the parks are as food and drink. No gain could compensate their loss. It is not nice to be driven from them by mobs of "roughs," who trample upon everything which can suffer from their violence; who climb the trees and break off the branches; who stone the water-fowl and fill the air with their noise. Yet it would be unwise, in the dearth of open spaces in the metropolis, to altogether prohibit assemblages for a political purpose in a place like Hyde Park. There are times when such a manifestation of public opinion may be necessary. The fault of the Government has been, that it has attempted to side with both parties,—with those who want to use the parks for public meetings, and with those who do do not.

HOW IT BEGAN, AND HOW IT IS WAGED.

It began in the humane desire of a Home Secretary to avoid the spilling of blood. It was before the last Reform bill, and the working classes were determined to have their meetings in Hyde Park, or be driven from it by the soldiery. Mr. Walpole hesitated, and the game was won. Since then, the masses have fallen away, and, in reality, are not sufficiently agreed upon anything to care about meeting on Sundays in Hyde Park to discuss it. But a knot of the professional ringleaders try to stir them up; and the two,—the ringleaders and the Executive—have watched each other sedulously.

Last Parliamentary session, the Government brought in a bill to regulate the parks, and the Radical party clearly understood that the Government pledged themselves not to inforce any new rules prohibiting meetings, until those rules had been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. Now, the rules under which the official in charge of the parks is prosecuting the speakers at a late meeting there, were never laid upon the table of the House, but were issued after Parliament had broken up. The case is clearly one of bad faith and chicanery. The Police Magistrate has fined one of the orators for making a speech; but the decision is appealed against, and it is generally expected that the decision will be quashed. What a triumph for mob-rule it will be! The authority of the Government will be discredited.

But suppose the appeal is not sustained. Will the mob-leaders give way? I doubt it. Fresh meetings will be held, and every means will be taken to bring about a collision. The Irish in the metropolis are in glee at the prospect.

THE MUTINY OF THE POLICE.

But, in case the Executive decide to employ force, will the police act? Here are our blue-coated protectors in absolute mutiny! If I stop and chat with a police-constable now, I find I am talking to a rebel. He is at open war with his superiors; and, though he is scarcely to be credited with any sympathy for the ordinary violators of the law, he is not to be depended upon when he is summoned by the Executive to "put down" the populace. It is all a question of money. A little while ago, the men agitated for more pay, and, after several meetings had been held, and after they had been threatened in vain by their superiors, they gained their point. In such a position, what must the authorities do but, after the question in dispute was over, have the meanness to dismiss from the service, on a frivolous pretext, the constable who had been Secretary of the men in their movement for more wages. The man's fellows, on hearing this, took umbrage, and would not go on duty. The "beats" on the division were left unguarded, and pickpockets, burglars, garroters, and others of similar callings, had the streets to themselves. At last, the men were persuaded to go upon duty, though they have been made to see that the promoters of the late wages-agitation are marked men in the force. What a blunder it is! But what Londoners are most concerned about is the evidence which the circumstances offered of the growing spirit of laxity and insubordination in the police force. At the Police Court, yesterday, where one of the constables was being prosecuted for refusing to go to his duty, his fellow-constables, being there in large numbers, hooted and hissed, and indulged in other demonstrations of disrespect. There is a talk of appointing a Commission to inquire into the state of the force. Meanwhile, the public are uneasy. "If we cannot depend upon our police," say the householders, "what security is left us for anything?"

A RAID UPON BETTING MEN—ONE LAW FOR THE RICH, ETC.

Two days ago, as I was passing down Fleet street, I saw a number of persons blocking up the entrance to a side street. I inquired the reason, and found that the police had stopped the street at each end, and were arresting a knot of betting men who are wont to assemble as members of a "club" in a tavern situated in the street. The commotion was great. The men taken were put into cabs and driven to the police-stations. They were respectably dressed, and form members of a class as distinct as any who followed a particular trade. The comments of the bystanders were not such as one likes to hear. Everybody that spoke declared that "There was a law for the rich, and another for the poor."

The rage for betting is a vice which has immensely helped to fill the workhouses and the prisons of this country. It was once even more general than it is now. Not many years ago, shops were open for the purpose of taking bets. They were beset with people. Every errand-boy in receipt of 10 shillings a week lodged 1 shilling at a betting-office. The temptation was too great for the honesty of many, and then the till was robbed. At length, employers of labor and the guardians of the [illegible] protested, and called upon the Legislature to close the dangerous places in which these foolish people were fleeced. This was done, and the result was extremely beneficial to society generally. It was for meeting illegally in a house maintained for the purpose of betting, that the arrests just referred to were made.

But as to the inequality of the law, it is in this: that, while the police pounce upon the frequenters of small betting shops, they never interfere with the great betting-office at the West End, which is supported by three-fourths of the British aristocracy. At Tattersall's, Earls, Marquises, members of both Houses of Parliament, and private gentlemen, meet every day and make bets. The state of the bets at Tattersall's is quoted regularly in the columns of the daily journals. At Tattersall's, many and many a noble estate has been betted away. The Prince of Wales wins and loses money by bets at Tattersall's. Then why is it unmolested? Everybody in England knows that it is because of the exclusive character of its patrons; because, in short, the rich and the poor are not equal in the eye of the British law.

THE CLAIMANT!—THE CLAIMANT!

Hanging over us is the heavy body of the Claimant. The prospect is the revival of the whole of the story,—the school-days, the regimental life, the wreck, and the rest of it. "Sir Roger" goes about from town to town, as though he was confident. He addresses public meetings; he quarrels with his believers; he braves any amount of ridicule. I saw him yesterday in a cab. The horse moved slowly along, for the burden was great; but the Claimant looked perfectly at ease. The coming trial, however, is not like the last. He is the defendant this time, and on a criminal charge. He surrenders to bail, and is a prisoner. In the distance are chains and the hulks. Make the most of thy space of liberty, "Sir Roger," for I opine that it draweth to an end. He is deserted by almost every person of station, save one,—Mr. Guildford Onslow, a member of Parliament, who acts as a sort of bear-leader. But the populace still go with him. I am not sure they think he is the real Baronet, but they regard him as "plucky," and as fighting one against a hundred. To me, the man's imposture is so clear that I look to see him under a heavy sentence for perjury. He is, in my opinion, Arthur Orton, and a low, cunning, unscrupulous scoundrel to boot. But this is what one of his faithful organs observes:

The Tichborne Claimant has obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon the Attorney General to show cause why a writ of *precedendo* should not be issued to compel his trial at bar. In such case there will be three Judges instead of one. Let the foes and detractors of the Claimant say what they will; let those who feel compromised by their hasty condemnation of this oppressed individual stick to their opinions as they may,—it cannot be denied that an immense reaction has taken place throughout the country with regard to the merits of this extraordinary case. The indomitable courage and the wonderful talent—we might almost say genius—displayed by the Claimant in addressing vast assemblages, has told upon the English people. His clearness and straightforward style, the precision and tact with which he has stated his case, have made a deep and wide impression wherever he has gone; and the circle of his friends, and the believers in the justice of his claim, have increased, and are increasing, to a vast extent daily. In proportion as he has advanced in estimation, the law has suffered. It would seem, indeed, as if the mighty engine set in motion against this one penniless individual, this single reputed and branded impostor, perjurer, and forger, had got thoroughly jammed and blocked, and that its wheels refuse to move and grind him to powder, as was so loudly menaced. If the Government is ready with overwhelming proof, why are they so dilatory in their action? Why are they the postponers of the trial? It is true that the delay is advantageous to the accused,—at least so it seems to us; but that surely is not the object of the accusers and denouncers of the Claimant, who is daily winning the sympathies of more and more of Her Majesty's lieges, and who, if he continues much longer what he is now doing, will undoubtedly walk into Westminster Hall to deliver himself up to trial with the hearty good wishes of a vast majority of the English people at his back.

THE CHRISTIAN PRIESTHOOD.

Christ the First Priest and the Founder of the Order.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New York.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New York, lectured on "The Christian Priesthood" in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, corner of Desplaines and Monroe streets, on Wednesday evening last, before the Union Catholic Library Association. There was a large attendance. Mrs. McGuire, of the St. Mary's choir, and Mrs. Hall and Mr. Wilson of St. Patrick's, entertained the audience for a short time with some most excellent music.

The reverend gentleman said he would like to show that Christ was a Priest, and that the Priesthood embodied in His sacred person was left by Him to His Church. Christ was a Priest. It was foretold that he should be a Priest. Scarcely had the primeval fault been committed than it was foretold that the fault should be repaired in the person of Christ. In the fulness of time God offered a sacrifice for sin in His own person. He acted in the double capacity of priest and victim. The very enmity of Satan was the occasion of man's salvation. All the sacrifices of the Jewish law pointed to the ultimate sacrifice of Christ. It was foreshadowed that Christ was to be the priest of the Christian altars. "Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchisedec," referred to Christ. The idea of priest was correlative with and inseparable from the idea of sacrifice. The denominations that had given up the use of the altar had also allowed the word priest to become obsolete, so far as they were concerned. Christ was not only to be a priest by offering himself a bloody sacrifice, but was also to make an unbloody sacrifice. The night before his death Christ offered himself a clean offering, and the table of the last supper was the first Christian altar. The carnal-minded Jews rejected Him and His sacrifice, and the Apostles, poor fishermen raised up by Himself, accepted Him, and "eat His flesh and drank His blood," and believed on Him. The sacrifice offered then was to be offered at different times, and in countless places.

Christ ordained the Apostles as the first Christian priests, after the order of Melchisedec. He admonished them that the bread and wine were His flesh and blood; that they were to invite God's people to partake of the heavenly food, and to behold the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." Christ sent out His Church to disseminate His doctrine to all peoples. How long would the Christian priesthood continue to offer sacrifice? Until the end of time, when the last trump shall sound, it would be heard by the last Christian priest administering the holy sacrament to the last Christian people, who would soon be summoned to judgment. He hoped the day would soon approach when the Catholic Church should conquer the world, and its temples circle the globe.

Christ came to teach men and to raise them up. Above all things, He was a teacher, and He sent His Apostles out into the world to teach all nations to observe what He had commanded. They were to teach something higher than Grecian philosophy or Roman jurisprudence. That was the mission of the Catholic Church, and that was why the Christian altar wherever raised was accompanied by the chair of truth. The priests were the ambassadors of Christ. They were to keep teaching in spite of all the powers of earth and hell even unto the end.

Christ wrought miracles to prove that the Son of Man had power on earth to forgive sins. God alone had power to forgive sins. God wrought miracles in the person of His Son, to prove that the Son and the Father were one. He imparted to His priests the same power to forgive sins on earth. They were made the ministers of pardon and mercy to their penitent brethren. They were to erect in the Christian Church the tribunal of mercy, "Whose sins ye forgive they are forgiven, whose sins ye retain they are retained," referred to Christian priests. Not far from the chair of truth by the altar His priests were to erect the tribunal of mercy. Priests were the channels and instruments of Christ's mercy to their brethren. Christ remained with His church on Christian altars, he taught from the chair of Truth, and presided in the tribunal of Mercy. In this nation Christ should have faithful ministers to teach His truth. The youngest priest was a presbyter of the Church, and the oldest man called him father, for he represented the Father in Heaven.

Christ loved humanity. He introduced Christian charity into the world independent of race and color. He was the benefactor of the poor; the gentle, the humane, the sympathetic priest. The Christian priesthood should follow the example of the Great Priest. The priests taught the cruel Roman world the sublime lesson of Christian charity. The priesthood taught the Romans there was a better use for the halt, the lame, and the blind than to get rid of them as soon as possible. Plato, in his model republic, taught that persons incomplete and imperfect should be put out of the world. Christ came and taught the true dignity of man, and that all were entitled to charity. That lesson the Church taught and practiced, and would continue to do so. The Church taught man the true worth and dignity of woman, and that she was not simply the instrument of his lust. The priest taught man to respect woman. In every Christian land, he would not say every Catholic land only, woman occupied a higher position than ever. Let Christian women, therefore, requite the benefits. The ranks of the Christian priesthood should be recruited from the ranks of men. The Christian mother could offer her son to the holy ministry and thus get [illegible] the altar [illegible]. They should choose from their children their best and brightest sons, those with the largest heads and the best shaped, those who would understand the ways of the world and make it subservient to the Church, those with the most humane hearts and the noblest impulses. It was Christian mothers who made Christian priests.

A Marriage in High Life.

A daughter of Torlonia, the great Roman banker, has been married to a Prince Borghese, a member of one of the most famous historic houses of Italy. Torlonia, a *novus homo* himself, married a Colonna, having, in consideration of his cash, been permitted to mate thus exaltedly. The Pope declined to marry Torlonia's daughter, on the plea that the Vatican is now a house of mourning, and unsuited to a joyful occasion; however, he sent splendid presents. The bride has a dowry of $1,000,000. Torlonia has long been one of the leading celebrities of Rome. Thackeray gives him a niche as Prince Polonia, in "Vanity Fair," when describing the memorable evening when Becky Sharpe attempted to renew relations with that pillar of the peerage, the Marquis of Steyne.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Sketches of the Notable Senators.

History and Condition of the Wabash & Erie Canal Debts.

Passage of a Constitutional Amendment to Defeat an $18,000,000 Job.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1872.

The Legislature is now in its fourth week, and is fairly under way, having already passed several bills of great importance to the people of the State. Before referring to them, I will let the readers of THE TRIBUNE know who the more notable members of the Senate are, leaving those in the House for another letter.

THE SENATE

is composed of fifty members, one-half of whose terms expire with each biennial session. The present Senate is above the average in point of talent and character. There are fewer leading politicians among its number than formerly, and consequently more quiet and harmony. It already gives evidence of being a working body, and, as no political questions are likely to come up that will disrupt it, I predict that it will do more and better work than any of its predecessors in the past ten years.

The Republicans have the advantage of their political opponents in point of experience and talent. The best-known Senator is

THE HON. E. D. SCOTT, OF VIGO.

He has served one term in the Senate and one in the House, as well as one term in Congress. He was absent in Europe when the present session convened, or he would have been chosen President of the Senate without opposition. He is a fine lawyer, and never fails to command the respect of the Senate when he rises to address its members. He is Chairman of the Committee on Education. The State Normal School being located at Terre Haute, the interests of his constituents are more intimately connected with that interest than any other. He is also a member of the Committees on Public Buildings, Reformatory Institutions, and Insurance.

THE HON. JASON B. BROWN, OF JACKSON,

Chairman of the Judiciary and Railroad Committees, is the best and most fluent public speaker in the Senate. He was a Bourbon Democrat, but, before the canvass ended, he came out square upon the stump for Grant and Wilson. He has served two terms in the House, and this is his second year in the Senate. He was a trusted leader of his party, and now seems to be as much at home among his former political opponents as he ever was among his old Democratic friends. He is one of the most popular public speakers in the West, and contributed largely to the success of his party in both this State and New York.

COLONEL ASBURY STEELE, OF GRANT,

is "the noblest Roman of them all," a gallant soldier, a fine lawyer, as well as an effective public speaker. He was the leader of the Republican side of the Senate during the stormy session of 1870-'71, and, notwithstanding the bitterness and high party spirit that characterized the proceedings of the almost entire session, he not only so conducted himself as to win the approbation of his party, but he retained the confidence and respect of his political opponents. He is an old member of the Legislature, and is Chairman of the Finance Committee, also of the Judiciary, Fees and Salaries, and Temperance Committees. His name will be prominent among the aspirants for Congressional honors in the Eighth District in 1874.

GEORGE W. FRIEDLY,

President of the Senate, is now serving his first term in any deliberative body; but, notwithstanding his lack of experience, he has so far made an admirable presiding officer, and has surprised his friends with the readiness with which he acquired the knowledge of Parliamentary law. He is the largest man in the Senate, being over six feet high, and is not altogether graceful. He is a cool and deliberate speaker, as well as a man of strong will and good common sense, who has a future before him that he may turn to advantage.

HENRY TAYLOR, OF TIPPECANOE,

is one of the strong and useful men in the Senate, although no speaker. He is a prosperous business-man. He has taken an active part in all public enterprises in the Wabash Valley for a number of years, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of the State Agricultural College, now known as the "Purdue University," at Lafayette. He is Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, as well as a member of the Committees on Education and on Reformatory Institutions. No member of the Senate is more respected, or wields a greater personal influence, than does Henry Taylor.

OTHER SENATORS.

Othniel Beeson, of Wayne, and Colonel C. W. Chapman, of Kosciusco, are old members of the Senate, and are familiar with the business, as well as all the mysteries, of legislation. Both are industrious, and discharge their duties with singular fidelity to their constituents. The former is a farmer, and the latter a leading and prominent lawyer in Northern Indiana. Both are able and effective public speakers, and enjoy the confidence of their fellow-Senators to a remarkable degree, and never bore the Senate with long, dreary speeches. Mr. Beeson is one of the "Old Liberty Guard," and is Chairman of the Committees on Temperance and on Reformatory Institutions. Colonel Chapman is Chairman of the Committees on Swamp Lands and on Military Affairs, as well as second on Benevolent Institutions, Prisons, and State Library.

Senators B. S. Driggs, of Jasper; J. R. Beardsley, of Elkhart; R. C. Wadge, of Lake; and Lucas Hubbard, of St. Joseph, are all young men, and, with the exception of Mr. Beardsley, are serving their second year in the Senate, while Mr. B. is on his second term. All are from Northern Indiana, and are active and industrious Senators, looking sharply after the interests of their constituents, who have no cause to regret they sent them here, as they are influential, and will leave their influence upon the legislation of the State.

Captain H. C. Gooding, of Vandenburg; Colonel W. O'Brien, of Hamilton; and W. R. Hough, of Hancock, are promising young attorneys, and are serving their first terms in the Senate. All have been assigned honorable and responsible places upon important Committees, and are sustaining themselves in a manner alike creditable to themselves and their constituents. Captain Gooding is a brother of the Hon. D. S. Gooding, a leading Democratic politician, is a fine and forcible public speaker, and made a brilliant canvass for Congress in the First District two years ago. Colonel O'Brien was a gallant soldier, and his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress in the Eighth District. Mr. Hough was offered an important Judicial nomination in his county, but declined it to enter the Senate and political life. The future of these gentlemen is as promising as that of any of their age in the State.

SKETCHES OF LEADING DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

The leader of the Democratic side of the Senate, towering above all his associates, is James D. Williams, the Senator for Knox, who has served continuously, in one branch or the other of the Legislature, for the past eighteen years. Mr. W. was honored by his party with the nomination for the United States Senate, against O. P. Morton, after a spirited contest in caucus, where both Voorhees and Kerr were candidates. There is a remarkable resemblance between Mr. W. and the late President Lincoln, not only in stature, but in form and features. Senator Williams is a fine Parliamentarian, and is well posted in the rules and business of the Senate. He is a strict party man, and will go to almost any length to sustain his party, but his integrity was never questioned, and he stands fair with his political opponents. He has long been a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was President of the Board for many years.

Messrs. O. Bird and John Sarninghausen hail from Allen County, the Democratic Gibraltar in Indiana. Two years ago, the latter, who edits a German paper in Fort Wayne, was elected to the Senate on an Independent-Fusion ticket. The Republicans claimed that he was bound to act and vote for and with them, but that gentleman "jollyfoxed" a good [illegible], though he generally voted with the Democrats, and, when spoken to about it by a Republican, would claim that he did not understand the question, &c. But the Republicans thought they understood him, and accordingly joined [illegible], and voted to admit Mr. Bird, whom the Democrats were contesting his seat, upon the ground that it was always a good thing to punish treachery wherever found. But this year the Democrats returned Mr. S. from the Senatorial District of Allen and Wells. Mr. Bird is an active, sagacious politician, as well as an industrious Senator. Mr. Sarninghausen understands English so imperfectly as to seriously diminish his usefulness as a Senator.

James Harney, of Montgomery, and Mr. T. Carnahan, of Posey, are among the oldest Senators, and may be classed with the old-time Democracy in whom there is no guile. Mr. Harney is a man of great popularity with his party, and is hated correspondingly by his political opponents. He opposed the war with all his power, and made some indiscreet remarks during a canvass for Congress in the old Eighth District, in which he was defeated by Judge Orth by a large majority. He is somewhat impracticable, and has a desire to be a leader. Mr. Carnahan is the oldest member of the Senate, and his white hair and whiskers give him the appearance of a veritable Rip Van Winkle. He seldom speaks, but keeps close watch upon the interests of his constituents.

Hugh Armstrong, of Howard, and N. E. Detemore, of Greene and Owen, are among those who are classed as clever and good-natured fellows, who are sure to be on good terms with their fellow-Senators on both sides of the house. The former is a merchant, and the fact that he was returned from a Republican county is sufficient to show his standing at home. He is industrious, and devotes all of his time to the discharge of his duties. Wiley Detemore is a promising young attorney, and is a creditable Senator. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and is one of the most useful members of that body.

A. W. Hall, of Floyd, is a promising young man, who is industrious and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He is a good speaker, and a fine lawyer.

THE WABASH & ERIE CANAL DEBT.

As this debt has occupied so large a share of public attention during the past fifteen years, I will make a brief statement of its origin and condition, which may not be uninteresting. Between the years 1834 and 1841, the State of Indiana issued a large number of bonds, for Internal Improvements purposes, upon which she was unable to pay the interest. In 1846, the creditors of the State proposed to the General Assembly to take the Wabash & Erie Canal, then finished from Toledo, O., to Lafayette, Ind., for one-half of the debt, and new bonds, running twenty years, for the remainder. This was agreed to, and an act was passed, known as the "Butler bill," in accordance with this arrangement. The canal was surrendered to the creditors, and new bonds issued to all holders of old bonds for one-half the amount of the surrendered bonds. Under this arrangement, all of the Internal Improvement bonds were surrendered, save 191 $1,000 bonds. Upon these the State refused to pay interest. This was the condition of affairs up to 1866, when the bonds issued under the act of 1846 became due, and they were redeemed. Then John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, commenced a suit against the Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal for the principal and interest upon forty-one of the old $1,000 Internal Improvement bonds that had not been surrendered, as well as for the residue of the one hundred and ninety-one unsurrendered bonds, to enforce a lien on the canal and its revenues which was created by the legislation under which the bonds were issued. The Courts decided that "the bonds were a lien on the canal paramount to the title of the Trustees, derived from the State." This decision was generally acquiesced in as being correct. Governor Baker requested the Court to withhold entering up the judgment until the 27th of the present month, in order to allow the Legislature time to make an appropriation to pay the judgment, and thereby protect the owners of the canal, as she was bound to do. Those bonds had been issued by the State, and her faith was pledged for their redemption.

The State's creditors who accepted the canal for one-half of her indebtedness to themselves failed to complete it to Evansville, as they had agreed to do, and, as a consequence, that otherwise important work did not realize the expectations of its owner, and the stock, which amounted to some millions, was almost without value. In this state of affairs, the holders of the canal stock memorialized the Legislature to take the canal back, and issue them new bonds for their stock. The State refused to pay any attention to the memorialists, other than to answer that, if the owners of the canal had made a bad bargain, it was their own fault; that the State had merely accepted their own offer, and was not liable, either legally or equitably, for the canal stock, and would not pay one dollar of it. Within the past few years, however, a powerful combination has formed in this State and Wall street, to force the State to take the canal and pay the stock, both principal and interest, which now amounts to eighteen millions of dollars.

The parties in interest have all been opposing the payment by the State of the Garrett bonds, hoping the canal would be sold to satisfy the judgment, when they would come in, and, with some show of reason, claim that the State should redeem their millions of canal stocks, which, under the existing arrangement, are exclusively charged upon the canal, and for which the State is in no way bound. The Legislature promptly passed a bill making an appropriation paying the Garrett and all outstanding bonds. The Garrett claim amounts to $160,000, to which is to be added the cost of the suit. The principal was only $41,000.

Now, to settle the liability of the State for the canal stock, the last Legislature passed an amendment to the Constitution of the State, providing that no law or resolution shall ever be passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that shall ever recognize any liability of the State to pay or redeem any certificate of stock issued in pursuance of "An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal to Evansville," &c. The present Legislature has also passed the same amendment, which now only remains to be voted upon at the next general election, to become a part of the Constitution.

It is a significant fact that no Republican member of either branch of the Legislature voted against the payment of the outstanding Internal Improvement bonds, while all who did so were Democrats. The Republicans have always charged that the leaders of the Democratic party in this State were in the "Ring" to saddle this canal debt upon the State, and their recent votes on this question give color to the charge.

INDIANA.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

An Interview With Him—What He Says of the Liberal Movement.

Washington (Dec. 7) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

* * * Speaking of the Liberal campaign, Senator Schurz said: "The nomination of Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati was very unfortunate. Under the circumstances it was about as bad a one as could have been made. Adams was the man for the place. We could have elected him, or come so near it that we would now have a party of such strength and compactness as to insure success next time. As it is, we are put back for four years—just four years. We will have to begin in 1876 where we left off in 1872. But the Liberal principle will succeed. The Cincinnati platform will succeed. We are set back, not beaten. I have been hopeful of success all the time, if not this campaign, then next. We could have succeeded this time, as I verily believe, by nominating Adams. I thought so in May last; I think so now.

"The contest, however, has not been barren of results. It has played out the Democracy as a party. This is well. The people will not elect a man to the Presidency who wears the Democratic label. The party, as a party, cannot hope to come to power under that name. They must take a departure so wide as to leave the name behind.

"The Grant majority in Congress is so large and strong that they will fall into quarrels before the end of the term. They think they are backed by such majorities that they can afford to have an occasional row among themselves. But their strength in Congress is out of proportion to their strength elsewhere. They have not so much of a majority of the people at their backs as they think. A fair vote all over the United States, taken without perplexing side issues, would show this Grant party's majority to be decidedly small, if, indeed, it has a majority at all. The strength of the parties in Congress, or as it will be next session, is not a fair index of popular feeling.

"I only consider that the Liberal movement has been put back,—'postponed,' as the *Tribune* said. It is the party of the future. Much will happen during the next four years to strengthen it, and nothing to weaken it. It will grow from this day forward. But it is essential that the Democracy, as a separate organization, should get out of the way and give it fair sweep."

Terrible Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed and Two Others Wounded.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, Dec. 8.

It is seldom we are called upon to chronicle as terrible an accident as that which occurred on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. yesterday morning. The scene of disaster was eight miles this side of St. Joe, near Horse Shoe Lake station. At this place the wagon-road, for a considerable distance, runs very near the railroad, and is bound on the opposite side by a fence, thus preventing any escape for frightened animals without crossing the track. Yesterday morning a party consisting of Rev. Geo. Reno, Holland Jones, Mrs. Hannah Bramsteter, Mrs. Susan Mulkey, and John Binnicker, passed over this road on their way to the quarterly meeting in an open wagon, to which was hitched a team of mules. They had turned to cross the track, and were within a few feet of it before they noticed the train coming in full speed toward them. The driver, Rev. Reno, attempted to check the mules, but in this failed. Before he had time to turn them, the train was within a few yards, and, the mules becoming frightened, dashed across the track, but not soon enough to escape the engine, which struck the wagon full in the centre. The three men were hurled to the side, killing Rev. Reno and Mr. Jones instantly, and badly wounding Mr. Binnicker. The women fell upon the engine, and were carried some distance. Mrs. Bramsteter was killed, and Mrs. Mulkey received such injuries that her life is despaired of.

HORACE GREELEY'S WILL.

Two Documents Presented for Probate.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 10.

The proceedings before the Hon. Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County, to prove Mr. Greeley's last will and procure letters of administration to the estate, were to have begun at White Plains yesterday, at 9½ a. m., but at the time specified a telegram was received from Isaiah T. Williams, of Chappaqua, requesting a postponement until 11 a. m., when he would be present to contest the will. The Surrogate deemed it proper to comply with the request, at the same time remarking that Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of New York, and Richard H. Manning, of Brooklyn, had waited upon him on Friday last, and had handed in a will made by Mr. Greeley on Jan. 9, 1871, and agreed to be present at 11½ a. m. There were then present in the Surrogate's Court Miss Ida Lillian Greeley, Miss Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, Miss Susan H. Lampson, a subscribing witness to the will, Judge Robert S. Hart, Reginald Hart, another subscribing witness to the will, William M. Skinner, guardian of Miss Gabrielle Greeley, George P. Nelson, counsel engaged by Mr. Skinner to protect the interests of Miss Gabrielle Greeley in the proceedings, Mr. Williams, counsel for contestants, and many others.

Mr. Williams rose and offered some remarks in regard to the painful duty which he had been called upon to perform, and recommended that the proponents of the last will should not attempt to have it admitted to probate, but quietly acquiesce in the admission of a will made by Mr. Greeley in January, 1871, in its stead; intimating that the will executed by Mr. Greeley prior to his death did great injustice to Miss Gabrielle Greeley, by giving all the property to her sister, and that some other relatives of Mr. Greeley would be deprived of property which he intended for them.

Judge Hart, in reply, stated that the remarks and proceedings of Mr. Williams were very surprising and extraordinary, and entirely uncalled for; that there exists the utmost affection and devotion between the two sisters; that Miss Ida had voluntarily offered to assign to her sister one-half of the property left by their father; and also grant to other relatives named in the former will of Mr. Greeley suitable annuities,—in fact, more than the amount specified for their benefit.

Richard H. Manning and Charles Storrs, two of the executors of Mr. Greeley's will of 1871, having appeared in court, Mr. Williams, after a conversation with them, suggested that a conference be held by the executors and the Misses Greeley, with a view of arriving at an amicable understanding in the matter without any opposition before the Surrogate. Judge Hart, after consulting with the Misses Greeley on the subject, stated that they imperatively declined such an interview as was proposed. The will of November, 1872, being opposed, the regular proceedings to prove it were begun by the examination of Miss Susan H. Lampson, who deposed as follows:

I reside at East Poultney, Vt.; I knew Mr. Greeley; I knew him from the time he came to Poultney to learn his trade; he has visited me, and I have visited his family, ever since 1858; my acquaintance with Mr. Greeley began either in 1826 or 1827—I cannot say which; I have seen him write frequently, and am well acquainted with his handwriting; I know this to be Mr. Greeley's handwriting, including the signature; I cannot be mistaken about it; one of the names added to the attestation clause is in my handwriting, and the other in the handwriting of Reginald Hart; those signatures were made on the evening that Mr. Greeley died; I was quite near Reginald Hart when he signed his name, so that I could see him; I was in the same room; Mr. Greeley requested me to sign the will; it was in respect to what Mr. Stuart said to Mr. Greeley, or at his suggestion, that I signed it; Mr. Stuart held the will up in front of Mr. Greeley, and asked him in my presence if that was his last will and testament, and whether that was his signature and seal; Mr. Greeley said "Yes;" Mr. Stuart then asked Mr. Greeley if he would have Mr. Hart witness the will, and he said "Yes;" Mr. Stuart next asked Mr. Greeley if he would have Mr. Haines for a witness, and he said "No;" Mr. Stuart then asked him if he would have John R. Stewart as a witness, and Mr. Greeley again said "No;" Mr. Stuart then asked Mr. Greeley if he would have Aunty Lampson to witness the will, and he said, "Yes;" this was between 5 and 6 p. m.; there was no delay in signing my name after that; I arrived at Dr. Choate's between 2 and 3 o'clock of the same day.

By Judge Hart—Q. From your observation, state what was the condition of Mr. Greeley's mind at the time of the publication and acknowledgment of this instrument. A. He seemed to be conscious and rational; he was asked questions, which he answered, and shook hands with a friend, after the acknowledgment of the will; there was a recognition of myself by him previous to the introduction of the will; Mr. Stuart held the will before Mr. Greeley's eyes, and asked him the questions alluded to in regard to his signature and seal.

The witness was then subjected to a rigid cross-examination, without revealing any new facts. The examination will be resumed on Friday. The following is a copy of Mr. Greeley's will, executed Jan. 9, 1871:

I, Horace Greely, being nearly sixty years old, and in medium health, but admonished by recent illness of the uncertainty of life, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, superseding and revoking all of earlier day which may be found or exist.

Item—I will and bequeath to my daughter Ida Lillian Greeley, requesting her to share any proceeds therefrom with her sister Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, all my books, copyrights, and sums which may be due and owing me from publishers at the time of my decease—naming especially my "American Conflict," "Recollections of a Busy Life," "Political Economy," and "What I Know of Farming," as works wherefrom some income may accrue from copyright after my decease.

I will and bequeath to my two daughters aforesaid all the real estate whereof I may die possessed, or be entitled to, except the farm on which my brother Nathan Barnes Greeley lives in Wayne Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, directing that my daughter Ida Lillian aforesaid be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, during the minority of her sister Gabrielle Miriam, to manage, let, improve, lease, sell the whole or any part of the same, as she shall judge expedient and advantageous to herself and her sister aforesaid, the same to be subject to the right of dower inheriting in my wife, Mary Young Greeley, unless and until she shall see fit to release the same to my daughter.

Item—I bequeath to my brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley aforesaid, and his wife Ruhama, the free and uninterrupted use for life for either of them, of my farm lying in the Township of Wayne, Erie County, Penn., aforesaid; and I further bequeath to whichever of his sons the said Nathan Barnes Greeley may designate, the reversion or remainder of one-half of said farm, it being my understanding and purpose that said son shall live with and take care of said Nathan Barnes Greeley and Ruhama Greeley to the end of their several lives.

Item—I direct that if any share or shares in the *Tribune* Association shall remain to me at my decease, one of them shall be sold, under the rules of said Association, to the highest bidder, and the proceeds, without deduction or abatement, be paid over as my bequest to the Children's Aid Society, whereof New York City is the focus of operations, to be invested or disbursed as its proper authorities shall direct.

If more than one share of stock in the *Tribune* Association shall remain to me at my death; and if my wife, Mary Young Greeley, shall survive me, I bequeath to her one-half of each remaining share of stock in lieu of all other dower, except those reserved to her as aforesaid; and I hereby renounce and disclaim in favor, on my part, or on that of my heirs, to the real estate once mine, but now wholly hers, near the village of Chappaqua, in the Township of Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y., as also to the two shares of *Tribune* stock now standing in her name, and which were never mine, but wholly purchased by her money; and I further renounce and disclaim in her favor all right to the stock and funds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which I have paid for with her money, and which now stands in her name on the books of the Company; and I give and bequeath unto my said wife all the animals, implements, machinery, crops, products, and materials which may at the time of my death exist upon or pertain to her farm and buildings in Newcastle Township aforesaid.

Item—I direct that whatever stock in the *Tribune* Association may remain to me at the time of my death, after fulfilling and satisfying the foregoing bequests, be sold in accordance with the rules of said Association, and that from the proceeds of such portions of the debts due or owing me from all persons whatever, or may be at any time collected, there be paid the following bequests in their order, namely:

First, Two thousand dollars to my sister, Margaret Greeley Bush, in case she survive me; and, in case that she should not, but her daughter, Evangeline Bush, shall survive me, the said sum of $2,000 shall be paid to her, my said sister's daughter, Evangeline Bush.

Second, One thousand dollars each to my sisters Arminia, wife of Lovell Greeley, and Esther, wife of J. F. Cleveland, or to their surviving children, respectively, in case they, or either of them, shall die before I do.

I give and bequeath all the residue or remainder of my property, of whatever name or nature, to my daughters Ida L. Greeley and Gabrielle Greeley, or to the survivor, in case but one of them shall survive me.

I hereby appoint Samuel Sinclair, Publisher of *Tribune*, Charles Storrs, merchant, now of 73 Worth street, New York City, and Richard H. Manning, now residing in Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, or any two of them, who may survive me, and accept the trust, executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one (1871).

HORACE GREELEY. [L. S.]

Attestation clause signed by Isaiah T. Williams, of the town of Newcastle, County of Westchester, N. Y., and John O. Ferguson, of the town of North Castle, County of Westchester, N. Y.

The following is a copy of the last will of Mr. Greeley, written by himself Nov. 9, 1872, on two pages of a sheet of note paper:

I, Horace Greeley, of the town of Newcastle, Westchester County, State of New York, aged 61 years, and being in fair health, and full possession of my mental faculties, revoking all former wills, do make this my last will and testament.

Item 1.—I give and bequeath all the property of which I may die possessed, including lands, mortgages, bonds, notes of hand, debts, stock, dues, and obligations, to my eldest daughter, Ida L. Greeley, one-half to be by her used at her own discretion to the education and support of her sister, Gabrielle M. Greeley, the other moiety to be her own in every right.

Item 2.—I give and bequeath my gold watch usually worn by me to my second daughter, Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal, this 9th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[L. S.] HORACE GREELEY.

The above instrument, consisting of one sheet, was on the 29th day of November, 1872, declared to us by Horace Greeley, the testator therein mentioned, to be his last will and testament; and he at the same time acknowledged to us, and each of us, that he had signed and sealed the same, and we therefore, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, signed our names thereto as attesting witnesses.

REGINALD HART, residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
SUSAN H. LAMPSON, residence, East Poultney, Vt.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 10.

Terrible indignation is aroused in Westchester County at the course the contestants have taken. It is the unanimous sentiment that the daughters should have every farthing of their father's property. Mr. Williams estimated that the daughters would receive $100,000 from the proceeds of both estates. Mr. Greeley owned very little real estate in Weschester County, and Mr. Williams' estimate is thought extravagant by Judge Hart. Mr. Greeley's first purchase was Sept. 6, 1852. He bought four acres in Newcastle (Chappaqua) from Robert Haviland for $374. His next purchase was June 4, 1853. He added three and five-eighths acres to the first purchase, also from Mr. Haviland, paying $793. Nov. 19, 1853, he purchased from Ezra Haight an addition of one-eighth of an acre, for which he paid $40. His next and last purchase was April 30, 1868. He bought from Mrs. Harriet W. Hart twenty-six acres, for which he paid $1,400.

Mr. Greeley sold twenty-one acres from this tract, June 25, 1870, to Robert S. Haviland, for $3,000.

The first purchase made by Mrs. Greeley is dated Dec. 24, 1853. She bought twenty-one acres adjoining that of her husband from Robert Haviland, for $3,000. This tract constituted the original Chappaqua farm. Feb. 27, 1856, she bought from Robert S. Haviland ten acres more, for which she paid $1,500. Her next purchase was June 25, 1860. Then she bought the present homestead from Robert S. Haviland, containing 4½ acres, for $3,000. Aug. 23, 1862, she bought from Sarah Jane Wright seven acres more, paying $1,005. Her last purchase was Feb. 13, 1872. She then purchased of David C. Lawrence four acres more, for which she paid $1,600.

Mrs. Greeley owned forty-six acres of the farm. Mr. Greeley originally owned thirty-three acres; but, deducting twenty-one acres sold in 1870, leaves twelve acres only belonging to Mr. Greeley, making a total of fifty-eight acres belonging to the farm. Mr. Greeley owns no other real estate in the county.

Real estate men estimate the whole farm as being worth $300 an acre. According to this estimate the joint real estate of Mr. and Mrs. Greeley in Westchester County will amount to only $17,400.

The following is the last will and testament of Mrs. Greeley, on file in Surrogate Coffin's office, White Plains:

I, Mary Y. C. Greeley, of the town of Newcastle, County of Westchester and State of New York, wife of Horace Greeley, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my beloved daughters Ida and Gabrielle all my property, both real and personal.

Second—The personal property shall be invested on bond and mortgage upon real estate whenever my daughter Ida and my said husband so direct, and my real estate shall be sold and the proceeds invested in the same manner whenever my said husband and daughter direct.

Third—The interest of all the said property or income thereof shall be paid to my said daughters or their guardians for their benefit in equal portions until the said Ida arrives at the age of 30 years, at which time the principal shall be equally divided between them.

Fourth—The principal aforesaid may be paid to either of my said daughters at any time previous to that above mentioned, provided their father should consider it necessary for them; but, in case of the death or marriage of their father, then the consent of my daughter Ida and my friend Robt. L. Hart will be sufficient for that purpose, and sufficient to authorize a sale of my real estate, and an investment of my personal property on bond and mortgage.

Fifth—All the paintings and statuary I give to my beloved husband, and direct my daughter Ida to expend from my personal property, within one year after my decease, the sum of $100 in the purchase of some suitable token of affection, and give the same to her father.

Sixth—Whenever the sale of my real estate shall be determined as aforesaid, either of my executors is authorized to give a sufficient conveyance therefor.

Seventh—I appoint my beloved husband executor and my daughter Ida executrix of this my last will and testament, and in the event of my decease before my daughter Ida attains the age of 21 years, it is my will that she act as executrix as soon as she attains that age.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

(Signed) MARY Y. C. GREELEY. [L. S.]

Attested by Robert R. Hart, residing at Mount Kisco, N. Y., and Edwin Keeler, residence, Chappaqua, N. Y.

Mr. Greeley owned six shares in the *Tribune*, and a farm of 100 acres in Erie County, Pennsylvania, worth $10,000, on which his brother Nathan lives. Mr. Greeley purchased the farm for $2,000 in 1858, and told his father, Zachariah Greeley, and his brother Nathan, to live on it, and improve and work it, as long as they lived. He said that he would hold the title, and give one-half to either of Nathan's sons, to be designated by him after his grandfather's death, for taking care of both father and grandfather. The grandfather is dead, the father still lives, but as Horace held the title, and by his last will makes no mention of the farm, the executors of the will of 1871 insist that Mr. Greeley could not have been of sound mind when he omitted what to them seems an important subject. By the last will, Ida has the power to sell the farm and turn her uncle and cousins out of doors; but no one is insane enough to believe that she would be guilty of such gross injustice to an aged relative.

In 1851 Mr. Greeley drew his first will. In that he made ample provision for his brother, father, and nephew. He also made ample provision for replenishing the coffers of a number of charitable institutions.

In 1863 Mr. Greeley made another will. In that he made similar provision for his father and brother, but gave less to public institutions.

In the third will of 1871 it is seen that he gave still less to the institutions, but made provision for his brother and his nephew, also, his sisters.

Taking the spirit of the three first wills, the contestants make the point of insanity in the making of the fourth. As the case now stands it has every appearance of a prolonged litigation, involving all the testimony of Mr. Greeley's physicians as to the degree, time, and nature of his insanity.

A PROFESSOR AS A MURDERER.

He Kills a Negro, Skins Him, Cuts Off His Feet, Hands, and Head, and then Blows Him Up with Gunpowder—Insures His Life for $25,000, and Creates the Impression that the Negro had Killed Him.

Wilmington, Del. (Dec. 7) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

A Professor West has been living in Dover for several years. He was formerly connected with a school there, and is said to be a gentleman of good scientific attainments. Some years ago he severed his connection with the school, and since then has had no special occupation.

For over a year past he had been experimenting with a new and peculiar kind of gas, the properties of which are not known to anybody but the manufacturer. About the time that he began his experiments he had his life insured for $25,000. He caused the report to be spread that one peculiar property of the gas was the removal of the skin from the body, and to prevent all possible identification, or even to ascertain the complexion.

On Thursday morning there was a terrible explosion in the Professor's laboratory. A man, supposed to be the Professor, was found on the floor. His head, feet, and hands were missing, and the skin had entirely disappeared. The explosion had set the building on fire, but it was saved from destruction. Shreds of clothing were found on the disfigured body, which were identified by the Professor's wife as belonging to her husband. There seemed to be no doubt that the Professor had been experimenting with his gas when the explosion occurred, and that he had lost his life. A strict search of the building resulted in the discovery of a quantity of powder underneath the floor where the body was found. There was powder enough to have blown the body to atoms if the flames had reached it.

A further examination indicated that the head, feet, and hands of the corpse had been cut off, and not blown from the body, and that the skin had been peeled from every portion of it. Some days before this the Professor had hired a colored man as a servant. This man was missing, and people began to suspect that he had murdered his master, mutilated the body, placed it upon the floor of the laboratory, and caused the explosion.

Early the same morning, the south-bound midnight freight train stopped at Dover. This train had a passenger car attached to it. The conductor, Mr. Chandler Evans, says that the train stopped at the depot about 4 o'clock. His attention was attracted to a peculiar bundle tied with a rope which he saw upon the platform. It was covered with a coat, but through the coat he could plainly see the impress of a pair of boots.

As the train was starting, a man picked up the bundle and jumped on the car. This man's face was closely muffled. He wore a slouched hat drawn down to the bridge of his nose. When the conductor called for his ticket he asked if he could go direct to Norfolk without delay. At Delmas, still muffled, the man left the cars, entered a carriage, and was driven rapidly away.

This circumstance, together with the fact that the Professor's wife, when told of the disaster to her husband, received the intelligence without any signs of deep emotion, caused some surprise. When it was known that the Professor's life was insured for $25,000, suspicion was aroused, and the authorities went to work. The Professor was caught in Maryland and brought back to Dover. It was discovered that the colored man had not killed him, but that he had killed the colored man. He owned up that he had killed the negro, but said that he had done it in self-defence. After the man was dead the Professor probably cut off his hands, feet, and head, and buried them. Then he peeled off the skin. The body was next placed in his laboratory a few minutes before the explosion. It is clear that the Professor's object was to make the authorities believe that the body was his, so that his wife could obtain the insurance on his life and afterward join him in a remote part of the country, where they could live to a green old age and die happy. The Professor is now in jail awaiting examination.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Bob Anderson claims to be king of the highway in Colorado, and has robbed thirteen coaches to prove it.

—There is a wooden railing around the residence of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, in Staunton, Va., which is over one hundred years old, and still in good preservation.

—A desperado at Chattanooga, Saturday, knocked down Mr. Colwell, a merchant, and, sitting upon his body, stabbed him terribly with a bowie-knife, killing him. Then, when an arrest was attempted, he shot and killed two policemen and wounded a third, afterward escaping across the river in a canoe.

—The machine shops of the I., B. & W. Railway Company are to be removed from Urbana, Ill., says the Indianapolis *Journal*, and will probably be located at the place offering the greatest inducements. Pekin has offered $60,000.

—The New Hampshire Presidential Electors were astonished to find that not one of their number was a user of liquor or tobacco in any form, or ever had been during their lives. Ex-Governor Hale, the oldest member of the Board, had never in his life even paid for a glass of liquor for any one else.

—New York people are just now in trouble about their coffee. A chemical analysis has revealed to their astonished senses the fact that the beverage served at the principal hotels and restaurants of that city is a strong infusion of roasted beans, chicory, sweet potato peelings, with a trace of burnt tobacco stems to put a head on it.

—The Juniors of the Class of 1874 of Beloit College will hold their exhibition in that city on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, to which the public are invited. The orations are limited in number, and, as the orators chosen are among the best, the entertainment promises to be of an interesting and entertaining character. The Congregational Church building is well adapted for such a purpose.

—As a farmer named Grandbush was coming into the city, yesterday, on the Gratiot road, he encountered the team of a man named Robinson, and the horses rushed at each other. The men could do nothing toward stopping the fight for several minutes, and had finally to get clubs and pound the ferocious equines apart. All the horses were more or less injured, and the harness was completely torn off of one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Miss Maria Huntingdon, a Georgia girl of [illegible], who is stopping at the Broadway Hotel, in New York, was engaged to be married to a clothier named Conklin. A few days ago she quarrelled with him, and immediately went to an Episcopal minister and got married to another gentleman named Walker. By the time husband and wife reached home, she changed her mind again, and kissed him once, and told him never to see her more. Then she applied for a divorce, and is to be married to Conklin as soon as she is free.

—About sixty years ago, John Griswold Rogers, of East Lynne, Ct., fell in love with Ellen D. Griswold, and in 1817 the couple were betrothed, and doubtless began to talk about fixing the wedding day. There appears, however, to have been more than the usual difficulty in deciding the question; at least, it was not until last Thanksgiving Day that the ceremony took place, when the bride and groom had reached the ages respectively 75 and 73. Both parties, however, belong to a long-lived race, and look forward to a wedded life of no short duration.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that J. D. Moody, of Richview, Ill., intends removing his *Democrat* to Cairo, Ill.

—Mr. Rutz, State Treasurer-elect of Illinois, has determined to retain George A. Sanders as chief clerk.

—Of the eleven Massachusetts Representatives in the forty-third Congress, five have offices in Pemberton square, Boston.

—"Lord" Gordon Gordon has settled down at Fort Garry, Manitoba, and is enjoying the fruits of his raid on Jay Gould and other guileless innocents.

—Judge Hagans, of the Superior Court, Cincinnati, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of January.

—Judge Dundy, of the United States District Court, at Omaha, while on a hunting expedition, broke his leg.

—Matthew and John Vassar, sons of the founder of Vassar College, have given $10[?] to establish a hospital at Poughkeepsie.

—There are three gentlemen in Boston who have insurance policies on their lives of $100,000 and upward, as follows: John W. Draper, $[?]000; E. A. Lombard, $100,000; J. M. Beebe, $100,000. Francis Alger has $35,000 on his life.

—Thompson W. McNeely, of Petersburg, Ill., member of Congress, was lately married to a niece of the late Hon. Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg. The bride was a resident of Maryland.

—The Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Stamford, has been successful in England in locating the ancestry of the three American families—Huntington, Leffingwell, and Lathrop, all famous Connecticut names—is now rapidly [illegible] materials for [illegible].

—John T. Croxton, of Kentucky, is appointed minister to Bolivia, *vice* Colonel Markbreit, removed. Markbreit has been a good officer, but he has a brother (Hassaurek) who did not support General Grant for re-election, and it is highly important to punish him.

—Washington correspondents say of Miss Nellie Grant that she may be seen on the avenue almost every day, driving at a sharp pace a horse to a basket phaeton. She is a capital horsewoman, and handles the reins with consummate skill.

A Puzzle for Physicians.

From the New York World.

The report that a man living in East Newark had swallowed a set of false teeth, published two days ago, has caused no little sensation in Newark and its vicinity, where the extraordinary occurrence is everywhere talked of. The sufferer, Mr. William Pickel, states that for several years past he has used a set of false teeth, fastened to a gold plate, which filled the roof of his mouth. The plate was secured in its place by [illegible]. Two weeks ago to-morrow Pickel took his Sunday afternoon nap in his chair, his head being thrown back upon the back of the chair, and the sleeper's snoring loosened the plate, and it slid down his throat. He awoke and attempted to force it down upon the floor and attempted to [illegible] up. He was unsuccessful, and sent for a physician. But nothing could [illegible] the teeth which had lodged in the lower part of the gullet, just above the breast bone. [illegible] effort to remove the plate with instruments, Dr. Cutler pushed the plate into the stomach, [illegible] when the instrument was withdrawn it was covered with blood. It was thought that [illegible] effort had been successful the man would have been killed by withdrawing the plate [illegible] his throat. During forty-eight hours thereafter Mr. Pickel suffered great agony, but at the end of that time the plate passed from the stomach into the intestines. Now Mr. Pickel attends to his business, which is that of a machinist, and says he suffers only occasional pains in the bowels. There have been, it is said, two similar cases in this country, each of which resulted in the death of the sufferer. In one case the teeth were found in the sac of the heart. In the other the sufferer died while an operation was being performed to extract the load.

STATE INSURANCE COMPAN[Y]

Some More of the Officers [of] the Concern Pumped.

How the Claims of the Policy-Hol[ders] Were Bought Up by Them for the Trust Company.

Mr. Perkins' Interviews with Ch[...] Smith Concerning the Funds in Geo. C. Smith's Bank.

The examination in the case of the Sta[te In]surance Company was resumed yesterday [after]noon, before Register Hibbard. Georg[e] McMullin said he had been a Director [of the] Company; had purchased claims for J. B. S[mith]; purchased them from different parties; W[...] Brom sold his claims for $300; was und[er the] impression that he bought the claim of [...] Kimball; Chauncey Bowen bought Keith [...]; did not buy Boardman's claim; the claim[s] been adjusted; the claims were for losses [by the] fire of Oct. 9; did not recollect of any c[laims] loss outside of the big fire; did not purcha[se a] claim for J. B. Smith about which there w[as] doubt; was not an official or stock[holder] in the National Loan and Trust Company; [did] not know of any arrangement between [him] and the Trust Company made in advanc[e]; business with Smith was not arranged ye[t].

Cross-examined: Purchased claims fo[r him]self in January and after; made no repr[esenta]tions to Governor Brom as to the condi[tion of] the Insurance Company at the time [he pur]chased his claim; saw no statement of i[ts as]surance in the Teutonia until April; [...] mental estimate that the amount of the [reinsur]ance in the Teutonia amounted to about [...] ion and a half; all the books containing [the] insured policies were turned over to the [Teutoni]a; there were some twenty-six books; [...] for the policies purchased, and was rei[mbursed] by J. B. Smith for all the money paid ou[t].

Re-direct: Dealt with brokers and w[ith] owners of the policies in purchasing the[m].

Cross-examination resumed: The amount reinsured in the Teutonia w[as] $261,000.

By the Register: Generally took the [...] most of them were adjusted before h[e bought] them; surrendered the policies and p[...] the Company, and got due bills for them; [did] not say that all the due bills were date[d] fully; never remembered noticing that [the] bills were not dated the day they came [into his] possession; they might have been ant[e-dated]; thought all the due bills were passed [to] Smith before Nov. 18, 1871; thought [the] bills were truthfully dated; though[t there] was a difference of a few days [in some] of the dates; did not know th[e] dates; was not positive about the d[...] he knew was that the transactions took [place in] October or the beginning of Novemb[er]; never purchased any due bills after [...] went away between the 1st and 15th of [...] her; stopped purchasing about thr[ee ...] after the fire.

JAMES VAN INWAGEN

said he was Secretary of the State I[nsurance] Company at the time of the great fire; [continued] to be Secretary up to the time it wa[s put into] bankruptcy; knew that certificates of [...] ness were issued to J. B. Smith; [...] Smith afterwards transferred his clai[ms to the] Trust Company; purchased claims f[or the] amounting in the aggregate to $100,000; [was au]thorized to buy them by C. M. Smith a[nd] by McMullin; gave his individual check[s]; supposed Smith paid the mone[y]; [did not] know of any of Smith's claims being p[aid by the] Insurance Company; had no person[al knowl]edge of Smith's turning over the clai[ms to the] Trust Company; did not know what [...] them; paid 10 cents on the dollar fo[r those] purchased; dealt with the owners [...] never held out to owners that he was p[urchasing] for the Insurance Company; gave a c[heck to] M. Hoadley, who surrendered his clai[m; did not] know if he bought Page & Spragu[e's ...] French's, Alfred S. Trudy's, Spauld[ing's ...] monte's, Lyon & Healey's, or Will[...] claims; thought he bought W. W. [...] claim; told Kimball that the safe co[uld be] opened for a week after the fire, and [...] were in too mixed a state [...] to give a proximate idea of the condi[tion of the] company; told everybody the same; [...] anybody they were surrendering to [...] [...] persons wanting to sell that he w[...] used by Smith to pay 10 per cent; nev[er had] connection with the Loan & Trust C[ompany at] any time; there was no doubt at th[e time the] claims were bought that the State [...] Company was insolvent; it met the [...] the Chicago companies; did not know [of an un]derstanding between Smith and the T[rust Com]pany that he should buy claims and [turn them] over to the Company; did not know [of an un]derstanding that the Trust Company [...] the claims off against deposits in the [bank; did not] know that was to be done, or when it [...] never assented to that charging up; [was a] member when the Trust Company [bought the] claims up; remained with the Co[mpany until] May; handled none of the assets [...] settle up the affairs of the Compa[ny; did not] know of any of the money of the Stat[e Insurance] Company going to purchase the claim[s of the] original owners or anybody else.

Cross-Examined: Began to be S[ecretary in] March, 1871; that was after the c[...] the co-operative to the stock plan [...] of the business generally, but not of [...] Mr. Johnson was bookkeeper, Mr. W[...] juster, Henry Wilmarth policy cler[k, ...] Goodrich surveyor of risks; the amo[unt] outstanding on the books amounted t[o ... mill]ions of dollars, exclusive of the risk[s reinsured] in the Teutonia; the loss on their o[...] was $600,000 or $700,000; the amoun[t at risk] was over four millions; while he w[as in the] office there was no record kept of the [amount] insured in the Teutonia; supposed [at the time of the] fire that the losses on the policies [in] the Teutonia was from one and a h[alf] millions, but learned afterwards tha[t ...] $200,000; did not know till after the [fire that the] Teutonia had retired the State Insura[nce risks] and issued its own instead; did not [know at] the fire the Company would be able [to pay more] than 10 or 15 per cent; the assets o[f the Com]pany after the fire were about $400,0[00; did not] believe the entire amount could b[e ...] purchased one single claim for himse[lf ...] he bought it from Mr. Spalding; it [was after] the winter; bought no other cla[ims except] those for J. B. Smith.

By the Register: Signed the ce[rtificates as] Secretary; signed them all; the p[olicies pur]chased for Smith he put in the safe [of the Com]pany; Smith directly or indirectly p[...] policies for cancellation, and got [certificates in]stead; all the due bills, as far as he [knew, ex]cept a very few which were ante-dat[ed to the] 2d of November, were truthfully date[d; had no] doubt that Smith's due-bills wer[e ...] dated; they were substantially [...] issued, except, perhaps, from th[e ...] these he was requested to date th[e ... No]vember, that being the day the [Register was] appointed; was certain none of [them were] dated in December; none of [them were] ante-dated more than six days; too[k no assign]ment when the policies were purch[ased; made] the assignments truthfully.

NORMAN C. PERKINS

recollected having been appointed [... in] that case; had some recollection of [the ques]tion of set-offs in bankrupt cases [...] in the United States Courts shortly [after he was] appointed; the decision was publ[ished in the] papers in June, about two months [after his ap]pointment; had an interview befor[e the decision] was made with George C. Smith, [...] Trust Company, about getting [the deposits they] had, by 'in the bank; Smith sa[id ...] claims and intended setting [them off] against the deposits; [...] the decision was rendered, and [...] Smith, representing George C. Sm[ith, had] gone to Europe for his health; to[ld him] Drummond's decision was against [...] if they did not pay over the mo[ney they would] have to go to law to recover it; th[e money was] not paid over at that time; they di[d not ...] fatly to pay the money over; th[ey expressed] their willingness to waive their set[-offs if] they could go in with the other cred[itors for] a *pro rata* share of the dividends.

Cross-examined: Had filed a p[etition for a] peremptory order on the bank and [...] Smith to pay over the money; ther[e was a de]cision in the case, but on Aug. [...] stipulation, by which the bank pai[d] about $157,000, being 43 per [cent of the] amount, the bank retaining about [...] the claim presented by the Trust C[ompany] allowed, the $110,000 would cover [what they were] entitled to as a dividend.

THE REGISTER SAID

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PERSONAL.

is reported that J. D. Moody, of Richries,
intends removing his *Democrat* to Cairo.
Mr. Ruts, State Treasurer-elect of Illinois,
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of the eleven Massachusetts Representa-
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"Lord" Gordon Gordon has settled down
Fort Garry, Manitoba, and is enjoying the
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Judge Hagans, of the Superior Court, Cin-
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rt, at Omaha, while on a hunting expedition,
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Matthew and John Vassar, sons of the
under of Vassar College, have given $100,000
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There are three gentlemen in Boston who
e insurance policies on their lives of $100,000
upward, as follows: John W. Draper, $250,-
; A. Lombard, $200,000; J. M. Beebe,
0,000. Francis Alger has $35,000 on his life.
Thompson W. McNeely, of Petersburg, Ill.,
mber of Congress, was lately married to
ce of the late Hon. Thomas L. Harris, of De-
. The bride was a resident of Mary-
d.

The Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Stamford, has
been successful in England in locating a
ony of the three American families from
h Jeffreys Hall, and Lathrop, all famil-
Connecticut names—is now rapidly

terials for the

Croxton, of Kentucky, is appointed
inister to Bolivia, vice Colonel Markbreit
oved. Markbreit has been a good officer, b
has a brother (Hassurek) who did not su
t General Grant for re-election, and it
bably important to punish him.

Washington correspondents say of Miss
Grant that she may be seen on the av
most every day, driving at a sharp pace a
rse to a basket phaeton. She is a cap
rsewoman, and handles the reins with
mmate skill.

A Puzzle for Physicians.

From the New York World.

The report that a man living in East New
d swallowed a set of false teeth, publis
two days ago, has caused no little sensatio
ewark and his vicinity, where the extraordi
currence is everywhere talked of. The suff
r, William Pickel, states that for several y
ast he has used a set of false teeth, fastene
gold plate, which filled the roof of his mo
The plate was secured in its place by side cla
two weeks ago to-morrow Pickel took his
ay afternoon nap in his chair, his head
thrown back upon the back of the chair
sleeper's snoring loosened the plate, and it
own his throat. He awoke and immediate
up. He was unsuccessful, and sent for
physician. But nothing could remove
eeth which had lodged in the lower
of the gullet, just above the breast bone. In
effort to remove the plate into the stomach
Dutler pushed the plate into the stomach
when the instrument was withdrawn it was
ered with blood. It was thought that if
effort had been successful the man would h
been killed by withdrawing the plate thro
his throat. During forty-eight hours the
Mr. Pickel suffered great agony, but at the
of that time the plate passed from the sto
into the intestines. Now Mr. Pickel attend
his business, which is that of a machinist,
says he suffers only occasional pains in the
this country, each of which resulted in the
There have been, it is said, two similar cas
of the sufferer. In one case the teeth
found in the aid of the heart. In the other
the sufferer died while an operation was
performed to extract the load.

THE REGISTER SAID

he was led to infer that many of the claims were

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Some More of the Officers of the Concern Pumped.

For the Claims of the Policy-Holders Were Bought Up by Them for the Trust Company.

Mr. Perkins' Interviews with Charles Smith Concerning the Funds in Geo. C. Smith's Bank.

The examination in the case of the State Insurance Company was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Berriter Hibbard. George W. Perkins said he had been a Director in the Company; had purchased claims for J. B. Smith; purchased them from different parties; William Drew sold his claims for $500; was under the impression that he bought the claim of W. W. Kimball; Chauncy Bowen bought Keith Bros.'; did not buy Boardman's claim; the claims had been adjusted; the claims were for losses in the fires outside of the big fire; did not purchase any claim for J. B. Smith about which there was any doubt; was not an official or stockholder in the National Loan and Trust Company; did not know of any arrangement between Smith and the Trust Company made in advance; his business with Smith was not arranged yet.

Cross-examined: Purchased claims for himself in Fluxary and after; made no representations to Governor Bross as to the condition of the Insurance Company at the time he purchased his claims; saw no statement of the reinsurance in the Teutonia until April; made a statement that the amount of the insurance in the Teutonia amounted to about a million and a half; all the books containing the reinsured policies were turned over to the Teutonia; there were some twenty-six books; he paid for the policies purchased, and was reimbursed by J. B. Smith for all the money paid out.

Re-direct: Dealt with brokers and with the owners of the policies in purchasing them.

Re-cross-examined: The actual amount reinsured in the Teutonia was about $200,000; the loss on their own business was $600,000 or $700,000; the amount reinsured was over four millions; while he was in the office there was no record kept of the amount reinsured in the Teutonia; supposed after the fire that the losses on the policies reinsured by the Teutonia was from one and a half to two millions, but learned afterwards that it was only $200,000; did not know till after the fire that the Teutonia had retired the State Insurance policies, and turned its own business; did not think after the fire the Company would be able to pay more than 10 or 15 per cent; the assets of the Company after the fire were about $400,000; did not believe the entire amount could be realized; purchased one single claim for himself; thought he bought it from Mr. Spalding; it was during the week; bought no other claims, except those for J. B. Smith.

By the Register: Signed the certificates as Secretary; signed them all; the policies purchased for Smith he put in the safe of the Company; Smith directly or indirectly presented the policies for cancellation, and got the bills instead; all the the bills, as far as he knew, except a very few which were ante-dated after the 1st of November, were truthfully dated; had no doubt that Smith's due-bills were correctly dated; they were substantially dated when issued, except, perhaps, from three to five; these he was requested to date the 31st of November, that being the day the Receiver was appointed; was certain none of them were dated in December; none of them were ante-dated more than six days; took an assignment when the policies were purchased; dated the assignments truthfully.

NORMAN C. PERKINS

recollected having been appointed Assignee in that case; had some recollection of it; the question of set-offs in bankrupt cases was pending in the United States Courts shortly after he was appointed; the decision was published in the papers in June, about two months after his appointment; had an interview before the decision was made with George C. Smith, President of the Trust Company, about getting the money on hand by the bank; Smith said the bank would be closed; purchased claims and intended closing them off against the deposits; called after decision was rendered, and saw Charles Smith, representing George C. Smith, who had gone to Europe for his health; told him Judge Drummond's decision was against set-offs, and if they did not pay over the money he would have to go to law to recover it; the money was not paid over at that time; they did not refuse flatly to pay the money over; they expressed their willingness to waive their set-off claims if they could go in with the other creditors and get a pro rata share of the dividends.

Cross-examined: Had filed a petition for a temporary order on the bank and on George C. Smith to pay over the money; there was no decision in the case, but on Aug. 3, there was a stipulation, by which the bank paid over to him about $157,000, being 43 per cent of the amount, the bank retaining about $110,000; if the claim presented by the Trust Company were allowed, the $110,000 would cover what it was entitled to as a dividend.

THE REGISTER SAID

sold in December, January, and February, and that the dates were fraudulent. From what persons said in his office he was led to that inference. If that could be proven it would be important.

MR. GOUDY SAID

they could, at the proper time, produce the policies transferred, and rebut that inference.

MR. SMITH THREATENED

to summon another squad of witnesses, who may appear to-day.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Messrs. J. Y. Farwell & Co. yesterday filed a petition for the bankruptcy of Thomas H. Mahon and Jacob B. Kennedy, carrying on business at 344 Milwaukee avenue, they being creditors on an account amounting to $826. The statement made by the debtors themselves is to the effect that they commenced business on the 8th June last, with a capital of $4,500; that they now owe $13,000; that the whole property consists of their stock, which cannot exceed $5,000 in value; that this large deficit on a trading of six months has arisen from personal and business expenses; that they have sustained no large or unusual losses; that they are also carrying on business at Waterloo, Iowa, managed by one Huebron, which they have supplied with $6,000 worth of stock, from which they have received about $3,000 in cash, and of which they now have $1,200 worth, or thereabouts, remaining on hand; and that the books do not show the payment of any considerable sum of money that would account for apparent discrepancies in the estate. A warrant was issued for the seizure of the bankrupts' property, and an injunction restraining any meddling with any other property, not enumerated, which may be found to belong to the parties.

Nichols & Co., finding it hopeless to continue doing business in the real estate and loan line, a majority of them, namely, Nichols and Fitch, petition for a dissolution of partnership, against the minority, or J. W. Hedenburg. The partnership was entered upon on the 1st of December, 1872, Nichols and Fitch being already in business together, and taking in Hedenburg as a third party, but reserving to themselves all interest in certain real estate contracts, namely with George Whipple as to Norwood Park property, with J. M. Chapman as to lots in Phare's Subdivision in Section 12, Town 38, Range 13 north, and with Edwin Pardridge as to other lots in the same subdivision. The partnership articles provided that the business was to continue for two years, that profits and losses were to go in thirds, namely, one-third to each, and that neither partner was to draw out more than $2,000 per annum. As prospects were not cheerful, and the objects of the partnership have not been, and do not seem likely to be realized, namely, the $2,000 per annum to which each partner was limited, the original firm have discovered that "as you were" is about the best policy to be pursued.

The Great Western Telegraph Company was yesterday the recipient of the following favors at the hands of the Commercial National Bank: In the Superior Court; suit in assumpsit, on a note indorsed by S. Reeve, for $3,000; same, $1,000, indorsed by D. A. Gage; same, $1,000, indorsed by D. A. Gage. In the Circuit Court; same, $4,600, indorsed by S. Reeve and D. A. Gage; same, $1,000, indorsed by same; same, $700, indorsed by same.

There was no sitting of the County Court yesterday. The Court will sit to-day. The rooms are now warmed comfortably, an immense heater having been put up; and what with the radiant countenance of the new clerk, and the radiance of the new stove, the place is as radiant, altogether, as such a tumble-down wreck of a skeleton barn can be.

Boarders who watch this column will applaud the jury in the Eclectic Insurance case, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, who yesterday morning returned a verdict in favor of the needy widow, and in accordance with justice, and all that is right, generous, and honest. Judge Booth was clearly on the same side.

Cheered and invigorated by their first plunge into law, the Messrs. Hirsch yesterday took another plunge, entering suit against the same offending South Chicago Turn-Verein, and its agents and abettors, in trespass, laying damages of $10,000.

John Charter, tobacco manufacturer, on the information of Judge Glover, District-Attorney of the United States, yesterday confessed judgment and paid a fine of $200 into court for neglecting to affix revenue stamps to four packages of tobacco.

The noise caused by the passage of persons over the stone corridors leading to the United States Courts having proved too much for the proper transaction of business, matting was yesterday laid down.

The first meeting of creditors for the appointment of an Assignee in the matter of the Union Lithographing Company, in bankruptcy, did not take place yesterday as intended, the papers not having been served.

Messieurs Babcock yesterday commenced suit against Messieurs Page, Peck & Hill, for mechanic's lien on dwellings erected in East Hinsdale. See record of new suits in the Circuit Court.

Judge Porter has been driven, by the abominable effluvia from the drain beneath his Court, to take refuge in a room at the opposite side of the City Hall, formerly occupied by Judge Jameson.

A number of prisoners were arraigned in the Criminal Court, yesterday, whose names will be found in the proper place in the record.

An interesting examination took place, yesterday, in the matter of the claims of the National Insurance Company against the State Insurance Company.

Allen, Coryell & Co. last night obtained a writ of attachment against Campbell & Murray for a debt of $1,065.

The German National Bank wants satisfaction at the hands of the Adams Express Company, to the extent of $6,000, in assumpsit.

Louis J. Steinitz is being sued by Baner & Co. for a piano, valued at $520, hired before the fire, which was destroyed in the October blaze.

The city has commenced suit, in the Superior Court, against Timothy Wright and Artemus Carter, on debt, $9,000.

Charles Turner, charged with selling liquor without license, will be tried at the Criminal Court to-day. The other liquor cases are set for to-morrow.

S. F. Wright, conservator for Lewis Dutton, yesterday commenced suit against George W. Clark, in assumpsit $10,000.

In the case of Von Schasck *v.* The Northern Transportation Company, arguments are to be heard this morning.

A test liquor case will come up in the Criminal Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

D. W. Eldred, a juror in Judge Porter's Court, was yesterday fined for being absent.

Judge Blodgett continuing indisposed, Judge Drummond presided in his stead yesterday.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.

The following is the trial calendar in the Circuit Court, so far as made up, to last night. The numbers are given in the order as they are at present arranged, but as some changes may be made, we drop the calendar number, and give the term number only.

84—Ames *v.* Goldsmith; 88—Clifford *v.* Allen; 115—Gaylord *v.* Goodrich; 182—Sampson *v.* Miller; 230—Kuntson *v.* C. P. & St. L. R. R. Co.; 250—Goodwin *v.* Walling; 253—Tucker *v.* Avery; 268—Watterson *v.* Bell; 506—Handley *v.* Bradford; 513—Zahnen *v.* Norton; 527—Keegan *v.* Ames; 532—Alton National Bank *v.* Haskell; 710—Storey *v.* Sherman; 757—Farnham *v.* Bradley; 798—Kain *v.* Murphy; 826—Johnson *v.* Snodgrass; 827—Budinger *v.* Michigan Central R. R.; 868—Tully *v.* Lassier; 872—Sullivan *v.* McCann; 901—Federlein *v.* Excell; 930—Skelly *v.* Weldon; 933—Allen *v.* Merritt; 934—Smith *v.* Pierce; 939—Allen *v.* Tracy; 944—Wichman *v.* White; 940—Phillips *v.* Abrahams; 953—McAllister *v.* Liebenstein; 956—Stein *v.* Klapperich; 957—Forsythe *v.* Carroll; 968—Cooper *v.* Felsenthal; 969—Brown *v.* Snell; 970—Neilson *v.* Jacobs; 974—Weikman *v.* Johnson; 980—Hessert *v.* Holbrook; 981—Wall *v.* Higgins; 984—Langraff *v.* Stowe; 986—Ames *v.* Keegan; 987—Hill *v.* Pickles; 989—Griffin *v.* Schlesinger; 992—Reynolds *v.* C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; 994—Schiffer *v.* C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; 1,002—Mantenaer *v.* Kuhn; 1,005—Woods *v.* Kelly; 1,005—Taber *v.* Illinois Central R. R.; 1,013—Fredericks *v.* Everhart; 1,013—Schillo *v.* Little; 1,014—Kerlin *v.* Dankert; 1,018—Hanlon *v.* Abbott; 1,019—Gore *v.* Michigan Central R. R.; 1,021—Lowering *v.* Wheeler; 1,022—Towne *v.* Howland, 1,022—Carlson *v.* Hoyt, 1,023—Dickinson *v.* A. & P. Telegraph Co., 1,025—Nellis *v.* Loeb, 1,027—Beidler et al. *v.* DeWolf, 1,040—Coolidge *v.* Prescott et al., 1,045—Stiew *v.* Landgraf, 1,046—Osgood et al. *v.* Elder, 1,049—Hall *v.* Barbrant, 1,049—Breidt *v.* Prescott et al., 1,050—Truax *v.* Davis, 1,054—Crawford *v.* Dietwig et al., 1,055—Sutherland *v.* Dyer, 1,057—Holmes *v.* Fruitport M. & S. Springs Co., 1,059—Carr *v.* Lewis, 1,061—Travis *v.* Swan, 1,062—Bloom *v.* Warren, 1,064—Burger *v.* Turner et al., 1,065—Bryan *v.* Stenguist, 1,066—Richardson *v.* Palmer, 1,071—Spalde *v.* Moynihan, 1,073—Burdick et al. *v.* Montgomery, 1,078—Murphy *v.* Roth, 1,080—Miller *v.* Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, 1,081—Gillies *v.* Achert et al., 1,082—Wolf *v.* Britain et al., 1,086—Britain *v.* Wolf, 1,087—Hewitt *v.* Anderson, 1,088—Cook et al. *v.* Bechl, 1,091—Baumgarten et al. *v.* Parker, 1,092—Schubkneckt *v.* Boese et al., 1,093—Kilsey et al. *v.* Jacquins et al., 1,096—Godfrey et al. *v.* Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 1,099—Hayes et al. *v.* Beckwith et al., 1,100—Clark *v.* Harrison, 1,118—Jenkins *v.* Barnard, 1,120—Jacques *v.* Weller, 1,121—Quimby *v.* Linton, 1,122—Trude *v.* Steiner, 1,124—Kelly *v.* Butler, 1,125—Bissell *v.* Scanlan, 1,126—Bissell *v.* Dunne et al., 1,130—Wenge et al. *v.* Girvin, 1,131—Williams *v.* Dunn, 1,132—Hainsworth et al. *v.* Middleton et al., 1,135—Brouse *v.* Montgomery, 1,136—Tobin *v.* McFarlan, 1,138—Schwartz *v.* Weir, 1,139—Davis et al. *v.* Geagan, 1,141—Walking *v.* Gerert, 1,146—Lewis *v.* Grant et al., 1,147—Ludwig *v.* Spankneibel, 1,148—Minor *v.* Gould, 1,152—Bojens *v.* Almandinger, 1,153—Wolf *v.* Walker, 1,170—Smith et al. *v.* Jillette, 1,168—McKindley et al. *v.* Smith, 1,165—Nostrand *v.* Winchell, 1,166—Bahler *v.* Kimball et al., 1,167—Hunt et al. *v.* Martin et al., 1,169—Armistead *v.* Demuth, 1,171—Morrisch *v.* Guth, 1,172—Gross *v.* Kaiser, 1,177—Corrigan *v.* O'Keefe, 1,178—Sturges et al. *v.* Lessbergen, 1,190—Continental Insurance Company of New York *v.* Hotchkin et al., 1,191—Van Keuren *v.* Hockaday et al., 1,192—Smith *v.* Holtzman, 1,196—Edler *v.* Lentz, 1,203—Lederer et al. *v.* McDonough, 1,208—Hill *v.* Newman, 1,211—Gilmore et al. *v.* Barry, 1,216—Cortes *v.* York, 1,220—Demuth, *v.* Fowler, 1,221—Verschoore *v.* Grundies et al., 1,223—King et al. *v.* Bell, 1,223—Vollandtsee et al. *v.* Smart, 1,226—Doyle *v.* North Chicago Railway Company, 1,229—Vanbaricum *v.* Tescott et al., 1,231—Hooper et al. *v.* Lewis et al., 1,232—Cuzier *v.* Kimball et al., 1,234—Leary *v.* McEwen.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Drummond.]

BANKRUPTCY—3,178—Munn, Norton & Scott; rule entered calling on Assignee to show cause why the property mortgaged to Jesse Hoyt should not be sold to satisfy said mortgages. 2,169—Mahan et al.; rule to show cause, warrant of seizure, and injunction.

NEW BANKRUPT.

Thomas H. Mahan and Jacob B. Kennedy, on the petition of John V. Farwell & Co.; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys.

NEW SUITS.

2,585—Adam Tyrkiewicz *v.* steam barge Monitor; libel for wages, $153; Wm. H. Condon, proctor. 2,586—E. Olson *v.* Same, same $34; same proctor. 2,587—Oscar Bergstrom *v.* Same; same, $100; same proctor.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Drummond.]

CHANCERY—351—Bond et al. *v.* Edward et al.; dismissal on motion of complainant without prejudice.

LAW—600—VanSchaak et al. *v.* Northern Transportation Company; jury waived and cause submitted to Court.

NEW SUITS.

John D. Easter, Elijah H. Gassmon, Charles W. Marsh, Wm. K. Marsh, Ralph Emerson, and Wm. A. Talcott *v.* John H. Elwood and Isaac G. Goodnue; infringement of an improvement in grain and grass harvesters; West & Bond, attorneys. Charles F. Mutter and Frederick Haddick, of Buffalo, N. Y., *v.* Joseph W. Taft, Frederick Schwab, Jacob Gr. Schmidt, of Chicago; infringement of an improvement in picture frames; same attorneys. Mary D. Tenbroecke, of Portland, State of Maine, *v.* Auguste E. Barnet, Chas. Barnet, Chicago and Lyons Lime and Stone Co., Richard C. Ahnsty, of Chicago, and Richard D. Boone. Wm. M. Frink, John W. Bennett, David G. Hamilton, Francis C. Peabody, Hy. M. Frink, Harriet E. Bennett, Robert Ainsworth, and Michael Ward, all of Illinois; bill of foreclose mortgage on Lot 30, Block 10, in Union Park Second Addition to Chicago, to secure a note of $3,000; Paddock & Ide, attorneys.—George E. Walker *v.* Home Insurance Company of New York; transcript from Superior Court; Paddock & Ide, attorneys.—John Charter; information for infringement of Internal Revenue laws by neglecting to use tobacco labels; Judge Glover, District Attorney.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

LAW—2,279—Frost *v.* Stephens; time to plead to demurrer extended thirty days. 3,616—Mortimer *v.* Godfrey; default and judgment; $646.51. 3,194—Cauffman *v.* Wing; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,194—Scheer *v.* Home Insurance Company; default and judgment, $1,105. 2,572—Pfifer *v.* Morris; judgment, $283.53. 2,743—Holmes *v.* Gard; dismissed by plaintiff. 2,648—Hamlin *v.* People's Insurance Company; motion to set aside default and judgment sustained. 2,287—Hamlin *v.* Commercial Insurance Company; default, $3,007—Schureman *v.* Same; order, 3,007—Seavey *v.* Same; same order, 3,161—Schureman *v.* Same; same order, 3,087—Blymyer *v.* Same; default and judgment, $4,256.65. 174—Kimball *v.* Tropall, dismissed by plaintiff. Otto Fischer *v.* John Sousbory; leave to file mandate from Supreme Court, and cause submitted. 3,000—Taylor *v.* Chesapeake & Northwestern Railway Company; finding for defendant and judgment; appeal bond $200, and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 2,192—Otty *v.* Smith; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo. 2,197—Wood *v.* LeBean; for want of prosecution. 2,198—Wood *v.* LeBean; jury polled; three jurors absent; verdict changed in form by Court for plaintiffs; damages for Wood $45.50, Bushling $60.38, Wm. Crewes $48.0, and R. Crewes $47.13; motion for new trial in arrest. 2,287—Hamlin *v.* Fulton Fire Insurance Company; judgment reconsidered. 2,636—Same *v.* Commercial Insurance Company, 2,400—By agreement, appeal dismissed at defendant's costs. 2,196—Wait & Bogel *v.* Gottschalk; plaintiff's damages $1,200, and motion for new trial. 2,543—Vough *v.* Pearson; on motion of plaintiff *set fa.* dismissed at defendant's costs. 3,294—Butler *v.* Robertson; dismissed by stipulation at defendant's costs. 2,278—Degenhardt *v.* Cortes *v.* York; motion by plaintiff to strike pleas of Bender, Paul & Matzieu, for want of affidavit of merits denied, and cross-motion to file in five days granted. 2,206—Thayer Furniture Company *v.* Seelye; jury trial on issues of fact; defendants, and jury to come by agreement.

[Judge Gary.]

CHANCERY—Buehler *v.* Hansen et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree appointing Commissioners. 1,026—Herdig *v.* Herz et al.; decree of sale, 1,140—Clay *v.* Leedon; leave to amend bill. 965—Kent *v.* Kent; reference to Magruder. 970 *a*—Clark *v.* Clark; decree of divorce. 628 *a*—Barton *v.* Gillin; rule on P. Adler and Mary Gillin to plead, etc., intended 10th of Dec. 865—Hemmingway *v.* Smith; decree establishing title.

NEW SUITS.

41,636—Wilmington Star Coal Company *v.* Hart & Cox; assumpsit, $200; Lyman & Jackson, attorneys. 41,637—Germania Lodge, No. 12, O. D. H. R., *v.* H. Krouse, Henry Lamparter, and Jonas Theesn; confession of judgment on a note of $300. 41,638—Julius and Herman Bauer *v.* Louis S. Steinitz; assumpsit, $1,000; Sanford B. Perry, attorney. 41,639—City of Chicago *v.* Timothy Wright and Artemus Carter; debt, $9,000; I. N. Stiles, attorney. 41,640—The German National Bank of Chicago *v.* Adams Express Company; assumpsit, $6,000; Ward Stanford & Co., attorneys. 41,641—Regina Mayer *v.* Rudolphus Guthman; petition to re-establish a deed of trust destroyed; Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys. 41,642—Hirsh et al. *v.* South Chicago Turnverein et al.; trespass, $10,000; A. B. Jenks, attorney. 41,643—Carver *v.* May et al.; appeal. 41,644—Commercial National Bank *v.* Great Western Telegraph Company; declaration in assumpsit on bales of ... $5,000. $1,000, $1,500; suit on bales of ... $5,000. 41,645—William McSleeper & Whelon, attorneys. 41,645—William McGregor *v.* William S. Golson; declaration in a note of $287.10. 41,646—Samuel F. Wright, conservator, *v.* Lewis Dutton and George W. Clark; assumpsit, $10,000; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorney. 41,647—Allen, Coryell & Co. *v.* Campbell & Murray; assumpsit, $1,000; attachment for a debt of $1,065.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Booth.]

LAW.—857—Fahrenkrug *v.* Eclectic Life Insurance Company; jury return and render verdict: "We, the jury, find for the plaintiffs the full amount of the policy, $1,000, and interest from the 19th day of April, 1872, to and including 11th December, 1872, at 6 per cent, $43.70, amounting in the whole to $1,043.70;" defendant moves for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment; 1,576—McDonnell *v.* Brady; appeal dismissed, with procedendo for non-compliance with rule, 1,189—Stinson *v.* Lissberger; rule on defendant to plead in ten days by n. d. 1,116—Kehlor *v.* Same; same order. 2,918—Eller *v.* Schmidt; rule on defendant to file bond in sum of $100 by Saturday next. 2,967—Davis *v.* Allen; dismissed. 2,968—Hanser *v.* Town of Hyde Park; jury trial; verdict assessing damages at $250 and costs. 2,300—Pick *v.* Connell; personal default and judgment for $2,166. 2,218—Durfee *v.* Smith; appeal dismissed for want of prosecution, and procedendo. —Clark *v.* Riverside Improvement Company; on motion of defendant, execution stayed 10 days. —Scott *v.* Ryan; default, and judgment entered through inadvertence. Nov. 21. 944—Wickman *v.* White; jury trial, not concluded.

Call—375 to 380 inclusive.

[Judge Tree.]

LAW.—3,047—Handley *v.* Grant; decree restoring judgment of Sept. 20, 1871. 326—Lusk *v.* Carter; jury trial. 340—Wunderlich et al. *v.* Smith; jury trial not concluded.

[Judge Farwell.]

CHANCERY.—709—Bordall *v.* Shortall et al.; leave to amend bill instanter by making new defendants, and summons to them; rule on other defendants to plead, etc., by first day of January term. 56—George *v.* Catherine Faulks Wilson; decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

5,185—J. F. Nichols et. al. *v.* J. W. Hedenberg, petition to dissolve partnership; Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, attorneys. 5,186—Walter S. & S. V. Babcock *v.* William R. Page, Clarence J. Peck, Fred. W. Peck, and T. C. Hill; petition for mechanic's lien on Lots 17 and 18 in Block 17, Section 6, Town 38, being East Hinsdale; for $945.51. 5,187—Julia Ann Burns *v.* John Burns; divorce on the ground of desertion. 5,188—John Marvin *v.* Mary Jane Marvin; divorce on ground of desertion. 5,189—People on the relation of Thomas G. Otis; tax appeal. 5,190—Same *v.* Chas. H. Whittlesey, D. W. Sutherland, Martin Andrews, Hugh Maher, Hy. H. Honore, and Wm. R. Page; same. 5,191—Same *v.* B. L. Honore, and Wm. R. Page; same. 5,191—Same *v.* A. Judson Smith, D. Goodwille, Martin Andrews, and Hy. H. Honore; same. 5,192—Same *v.* Gabriel Gunderson, T. Gunderson, Martin Olesen, Ole Olesen, Levevet T. Gunderson, K. K. Forrest, and Trinity Lutheran Church. 5,193—Same *v.* Hy. M. Shepard and Esther T. Rutier; same. 5,194—Patrick Dunne and John F. Scanlon *v.* Geo. L. Cross, Wm. R. Champion, Wm. Hedrick, and United States Mortgage Company; petition for mechanic's lien on Lot 10, in Subdivision of Block 10, in Wolcott's Addition, on North Clark street, east side, between Illinois and Indiana streets, for $536; Roundtree & McHugh, attorneys. 5,195—John Marovs *v.* Anton Kakuska et al.; notice of motion to reinstate cause; Mathew Marx, attorney. 5,196—Thomas & Co. *v.* Campbell & Murray; assumpsit, $3,000; attachment for a debt of $1,065.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Rogers.]

TRIALS.—Michael Finn, malicious mischief; found guilty; $25 and costs. John Horton and Joseph Pacey, riot; nolle prosequi entered. Andrew Wilson, cheating; verdict guilty; motion for new trial. John F. Cook, larceny; verdict not guilty.

ARRAIGNMENTS.—Lena Badger, larceny; Cook County Jail 10 days. John Johnson, [illegible]; County Jail 10 days. Michael McDonald, larceny; County Jail 30 days. William Murphy, larceny; House of Correction 90 days. William Sammersfield, larceny; County Jail 20 days. George Smith, larceny; Reform School 18 months. James Weathrocke, larceny; County Jail 30 days. Fritz Wreger, larceny; County Jail 20 days.

CONTEMPT LITERATURE AND ITS SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A few weeks ago a policeman of this city, while attempting to arrest a desperado in one of the innumerable sinks of iniquity which everywhere abound, was shot dead. The murderer was immediately captured, indicted by a Grand Jury, and put on trial for his life. He was poor, but had friends, who raised the sum of $1,400 to procure a lawyer, obtain witnesses, and defray the expenses of his trial. The case was a most aggravated one, and occurred at a time when deeds of violence were common, and several other murderers were in jail awaiting their trials. A great excitement took place; public meetings of citizens were called; Vigilance Committees were appointed to inquire into the cause of so much crime, and to ascertain why some one of the perpetrators of the numerous murders was not hung. The clamor for blood was most intense, and the public press seized upon the occasion to visit upon the Courts, from the highest to the lowest, their strongest condemnation. The State's Attorney was denounced, the counsel for the defence held up to scorn, and the law itself pronounced a disgrace. Twenty-four hours' time was all that ought to be granted to a murderer, and then he should be prepared to meet his God.

When the trial of the murderer came on, his counsel moved for a change of venue, in accordance with a statute which had been in existence in this State for more than forty years; in which motion it was alleged that the prisoner could not have a fair and impartial trial in this county, on account of the excitement which had been raised and the prejudice which existed against him, and the Court was asked to send the case to some adjoining county, where this prejudice did not exist. The counsel for the defence urged, first, that the prisoner was entitled to this upon the principle of justice and fair play, and invoked in his favor the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which expressly provides that, "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an *impartial* jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." Also, the Ninth Article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, which is almost *identical* with the provision of the Constitution of the United States, except in the place of State read *county*. But the application was refused, and the prisoner ordered to immediate trial.

The trial proceeded, and the defence offered to show that the murderer was, at the time of the homicide, mad with liquor, and that all of his brutal passions aroused by the demon which possessed him; but this evidence was excluded. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hung at a very early day.

His counsel conscientiously believed that the prisoner ought to have had a change of venue; that he had been convicted improperly, and contrary to the law of the land; and, procuring a copy of all the proceedings, submitted them to the Supreme Court—the Court of last resort—for their opinion. Every step in the case was watched by the guardians of the law, the newspapers, with most commendable vigilance; and, when it was learned that a *supersedeas* had been applied for, the announcement was received with a roar of obloquy, Such a thing was unparalleled, and ought not to be allowed. It was now high time for the people to rise in their wrath and put a stop to such a proceeding. Frequent meetings of the Vigilance Committee were held, and money raised to investigate the causes of crime, and finally it was decided that whiskey was the root of all evil; that all of the murders which had occurred in our midst had been committed by persons under the influence of liquor; and that we had altogether too many saloons, which were kept open night and day, and they ought to be abolished. This may seem strange, as we have only about two thousand five hundred saloons, and they bring in a good income to the city; but so the Committee decided. And forthwith a great commotion ensued. The Chairman of the Committee—the man who raised the Committee—demurred. He was a leading German; was opposed to murder, but believed in the divine right of free and unobstructed traffic in whiskey, lager-beer, etc.; and, if that couldn't be allowed, in this "land of the free, and home of the brave," he would resign. And resign he did, and retired to private life in disgust.

The newspapers kept on the even tenor of their way, however, and denounced the Courts and the law. One newspaper—edited by the *coolest* and most experienced men of their class—thought that all was now lost; that the $1,400 which had been

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Othello."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "London Assurance."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Partners for Life." Operatic Bagatelle.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Leo Hudson as "Mazeppa."

SCOTT SSDDONS READINGS—Union Park Congregational Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.—12 YEARS AGO A FEW modest lines in a New York journal invited public attention to a new vegetable restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, billiousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, Plantation Bitters was introduced into the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, corrective, and antidote to malarious fever, was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over one million bottles. A few years more, and the demand had swelled to five millions. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of six millions of bottles, and for every bottle sold a copy of the Illustrated Medical Annual, published by the proprietors at a cost of $150,000, is given away.

C. C. COLLINS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

184 AND 186 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 13, 1872.

All the passengers of the Sacramento and its treasure, amounting to $335,648, have been saved, and reached San Diego yesterday. The steamer itself lies on a reef about 200 miles south of San Diego, and will be a total loss, together with the cargo.

Among the myriad recommendations made to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention is the request of the State Temperance Convention that it will frame an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale in Pennsylvania of intoxicating drink.

Speaker Blaine appeared before the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee yesterday, and explicitly denied that he had in any way been bribed or approached with a bribe to do or not to do anything concerning the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Philadelphia *Press* advocates the extension of the Presidential terms to six years, with a restriction against re-election. It says that this must be done sooner or later, and that now is the time to do it, since it interferes with nobody's claims, and comes in collision with nobody's ambition. General Dent says that the talk about a third term for Grant is "all bosh."

It is several days since Judge Blodgett alluded to the dishonorable conduct of J. Y. Scammon in holding the funds of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, in opposition to their expressed wishes, while maintaining lawsuits against them. We have not heard that Mr. Scammon has desisted from such dishonorable conduct.

The Senate has passed the bill for the reduction of the officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as reported by the Finance Committee. No action was taken on the Boston Relief bill, which was briefly debated. Senator Carpenter thought the bill unconstitutional, and Senator Morrill called it a humbug; Senator Logan thought otherwise, and Senator Sumner said that, as for the precedent the bill would establish, it could be applicable only in a similar case, when it ought to be repeated.

Twelve deaths so far is the loss of life by the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire. Officials of the Fire Department say that their aid was not called in time, and that when the firemen arrived they were at first refused admittance, for fear of a panic among the guests. Eye-witnesses believe that if the alarm had been promptly given every one of the poor girls who were burned could have been saved. As it was, the employes of the hotel are said to have given all their thoughts to rescuing the baggage, taking no care of the lives that were perishing.

President Grant and Attorney General Williams have found a plan by which the Alabama troubles may be settled. Those members of the two Legislatures whose seats are not contested are to meet in the State Capitol, make a temporary organization, and appoint two tellers, one from each party, who shall, in the presence of the Legislature, canvass the returns from the districts in dispute, and award seats to the members lawfully elected. When a real Legislature has been got in this way, it shall proceed to permanent organization.

Acting Governor Pinchback has issued a proclamation, stating, on the authority of a telegram from the Attorney General of the United States, that President Grant formally and officially recognizes him as the lawful Executive, and the Mechanics' Institute Assembly as the lawful Legislature, of the State. He calls upon all orderly citizens to give him and the Legislature their support, and warns the unlawful assemblage in session at the Court House to disperse. A warrant was issued, yesterday, by the Eighth District Court, for the arrest of Pinchback for contempt; but the Governor, instead of allowing himself to be taken, signed a bill passed by the Legislature abolishing the Court.

The *Congressional Globe* prints a prayer by Chaplain Newman, in which occurs the following remarkable petition: "May the blessing of the Highest rest upon our Chief Ruler. May wisdom divine, the gentleness of Christ, firmness of purpose and impartiality characterize the Administration of the future *as of the past*, that he may enjoy the approval of mankind and the approbation of God." It is said by those who criticize Prof. Tyndall's proposition to test the efficacy of prayer, that praying is good for the one who prays—which is undoubtedly true when one prays to God. But, when one prays to the Senate of the United States, the case may be different.

General Dix gives a dinner in New York this evening in his capacity as President of the Industrial Exhibition Company. This Association was formed nearly two years ago, with the object of erecting a Crystal Palace to be used for the permanent exposition and sale of the industrial products of all nations. The entertainment this evening is intended to bring out the progress that has already been made, and to create a new interest in the enterprise. The Company is now negotiating for four blocks of land in the upper part of the City of New York, and there is some hope in that city that, with proper effort at this time, the proposed celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the nation might be attracted there instead of going to Philadelphia. However this may be, it is argued that a permanent Industrial Exhibition, with attractive surroundings, would be beneficial to the interests of manufacturers throughout the country, and possess decided local advantages for New York City.

United States coupon bonds have always commanded higher prices abroad than registered bonds, as more easily transferable. The House, yesterday, in order to place the two classes of bonds on the same footing, and make them equally negotiable, empowered Secretary Boutwell to give coupon in exchange for registered bonds, when any owner of the latter, who must pay all expenses, desired the change. The Bounty Land bill was passed in an amended form, which prescribes that, while application for a homestead may be made by the person entitled thereto or by an agent, the patent shall be issued only in the name of the soldier, seaman, or widow, or orphan children to whom the land shall go, and that any contract affecting the ownership of the land made before the patent is actually delivered to such person shall be void. The House then passed the Pensions Appropriacion bill, which covers $30,480,000. Pensioners seem to be tenacious of life. Mr. Garfield stated that only 10 per cent of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers had died during the year.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, but averaged a shade higher. Mess pork was quiet and 5c higher, at $11.40@11.45 cash, and $11.87½@12.00 seller March. Lard was active and firm, at $7.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller March. Meats were quiet and steady, at 3⅝c for part salted shoulders, 5⅝c for do short ribs, 6c for do short clear, and 7@7½c for green hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 89½c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and firmer, at $4.30@4.37½ per 100 lbs. Flour was more active, and steady. Wheat was quiet and ½c higher, closing at $1.11½ cash, and $1.12½ seller January. Corn was dull and steady, closing at 31½c cash, and 31⅝c seller January. Oats were quiet and ⅛c higher, at 25½c seller the month, and 25¼@25⅜c seller January. Rye was more active, and 1c higher, at 62@62½c. Barley was more active, and firm for No. 2, closing at 61c; No. 3 weak at 49@50c. Live hogs met with an active demand, and prices were steady at $3.65@3.90 for inferior to choice. A few extra sold at $3.95@4.00. The cattle trade was again dull, with prices weak and irregular. Sheep were salable at about former rates.

It must be regarded as unfortunate that a controversy has arisen over Mr. Greeley's will; the more so as the Misses Greeley find themselves opposed by Mr. Samuel Sinclair, the publisher of the New York *Tribune*, who was named as one of the executors of the first will, which is claimed to be still valid. The second will, in which Mr. Greeley bequeaths all his property to his two daughters, certainly bears no impress of a diseased mind, and it is a well-known principle of law that where doubts arise as to the construction of a will they should be decided in favor of those to whom the property would have gone if there had been no will. The last document is short and plain, and was written by Mr. Greeley on the 9th of November, and signed in one of his lucid periods on the day before his death. It seems to be perfectly natural that Mr. Greeley should have made a new will after his wife's death, and that, perhaps, finding his property less valuable than he had formerly supposed, he should have cut off the charitable bequests which he had made previously. The position which Mr. Greeley's daughters will occupy in society will probably require all the means which Mr. Greeley has been able to leave them. He did charity enough in life.

Secretary Delano has expressed the belief that the Indians will settle down to peaceful agricultural pursuits on the reservations as soon as the buffalo shall have been exterminated. There is reason to hope that Indian civilization will not be deferred to that time. The fact is, though public rumor goes to the contrary, that the buffalo are increasing in numbers instead of diminishing. The Indians who have already withdrawn to the reservations have given up buffalo-hunting, and, when their places have been supplied at all, it has been by white men, who do not kill one buffalo where one Indian would kill ten. The practice of trapping, poisoning, and shooting wolves, by the soldiers on the Plains, has also increased, the wolf's hide being more valuable than that of the buffalo. But the wolf is the chief enemy of the buffalo, by reason of its ravages among the calves. He destroys ten buffalo where an Indian would kill one. The result is that, so far from there being anything like extermination of the buffalo, the animals were never increasing in numbers so fast. We hear of the Kansas-Pacific trains frequently encountering large herds, running through districts where heretofore they were seldom seen. It is evident that Secretary Delano must find some other means for encouraging agriculture among the Indian tribes than that which he supposes will be developed by the extermination of the buffalo.

The Brooklyn *Union* (Henry C. Bowen, editor), speaking of the probable acceptance by Mr. Colfax of the editorship of the New York *Tribune*, says that it is a prodigious thing for a man to resign the Vice Presidency of the United States to take a position as editor of a newspaper,—that it proves that "newspapers, as the forming element of public opinion, are above Lords and Commons, Kings and Congresses," and much other bombast to the same purpose. The fact that Mr. Colfax has less than ninety days to serve as Vice President diminishes somewhat the glory that newspaperdom acquires from the event. In addition to the sublime spectacle of a Vice President resigning ten weeks before his term expires, the *Union* tells us that "we may expect to see the *Tribune* return to the advocacy of the *grand principles* which once ennobled it and its late chief." A catalogue of those grand principles which once ennobled the New York *Tribune* and its late chief, and to which the *Tribune* is soon to return, should be furnished to Mr. Colfax for his guidance. If the New York *Tribune* and its late chief had abandoned any principles relating to human liberty and equal rights, it is most likely that the colored men of New York would have made some distant allusion to the fact in their recent meeting commemorative of Horace Greeley. Instead of that, they recalled the fact that Mr. Greeley had been the unswerving and untiring champion of those rights, and they might have added that, as compared with his efforts and contributions to that cause, those of the Brooklyn *Union* were so feeble and unimportant that, if entirely wanting, they would never have been missed. It is too late in the day for Mr. Colfax to contribute anything, as editor of the New York *Tribune*, to the success of those grand principles. Mr. Greeley has left him nothing to do in that line.

The result of the vote in the Electoral Colleges is now known. The Electors in the seven States that voted for Greeley and Brown at the polls acted without any unanimity, and many voted on their own hook. The vote for President in these seven States was thus divided: Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Brown, 24; T. A. Hendricks, 42; C. J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1; blank, 8. For Vice President, the vote was divided: Brown, 55; N. P. Banks, 7; G. W. Julian, 5; A. H. Colquit, 5; J. M. Palmer, 3; T. E. Bramlette, 3; W. S. Groesbeck, 1; W. B. Machen, 1. In Missouri, one Elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket refused to vote for Brown either for President or Vice President—a case without precedent in the history of Presidential elections. The following is the vote in detail:

FOR PRESIDENT.

States.	Horace Greeley	B. Gratz Brown	Thos. A. Hendricks	Chas. J. Jenkins	David Davis	Blank
Arkansas	....	6	....	....	....	....
Georgia	3	6	....	2	....	....
Kentucky	....	4	8	....	....	....
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	8
Maryland	....	....	8	....	....	....
Missouri	....	8	6	....	1	....
Tennessee	....	....	12	....	....	....
Texas	....	....	8	....	....	....
Total	3	24	42	2	1	8

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

States.	B. Gratz Brown	Nath. P. Banks	Geo. W. Julian	Alex. H. Colquit	John M. Palmer	Thos. E. Bramlette	Wm. S. Groesbeck	Willis B. Machen
Arkansas	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	5	1	....	5	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	8	....	....	....	....	3	....	1
Louisiana	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	6	....	5	....	3	....	1	....
Tennessee	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	55	7	5	5	3	3	1	1

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The elements of a financial crisis which threatened the country during the months of October, November, and December, have so far passed away that we may assume that the disaster has been avoided. Nevertheless, we should remember how close we were to such a calamity. We should also remember that the same causes will at any time produce the same results. The danger from which we have just escaped will have some compensation if it shall direct public attention to the events which produced it, and serve as a warning to avoid falling into the same improvident enterprises again.

What this threatened disaster has taught us, if we are wise enough to accept its lessons, is, that we must build no more railroads in the wilderness, under the delusive idea of creating population and production in advance of natural laws; that we must engage in no more land speculations, burying money in uninhabited prairies that give no return; that we must invest no more of that circulating capital which keeps the wheels of industry in motion in many of the hundred enterprises so largely entered into of late, which do not yield an immediate return, at least sufficient to pay the ordinary rate of interest. During the last five years, money has been invested in the United States and Europe in not less than 25,000 miles of railways which do not earn more than the operating expenses, and yield no interest on the capital invested. It will also prove a most profitable lesson if it shall teach statesmen and Government the financial consequences of war; of the substitution of the unnatural agency of destruction for that of production. It will teach us all as individuals and communities to be less extravagant in our expenditures; to be more economical in our manner of living, and to avoid the policy of anticipating the future by spending more than we earn.

It will also, we trust, direct the attention of our Government to the bad policy of drawing away from the people any more of their substance than is needed for an economical administration of the Government. In 1870-'71, the Government took from the people over $100,000,000 in taxes in excess of what was needed. In 1871-'72, the Government again took in taxes nearly $107,000,000 in excess of its needed revenue. In its economic effects this was equivalent to a confiscation of that much of the products of the labor of the country. Of this large sum, not less than one-fifth was taken from the people of the Northwestern States, and more than half from the farm labor of the country. Placing the sum taken from the West at only twenty millions of dollars a year, it is equal to one-half the entire hog crop. Under the system of olden times, the farmer was taxed one-tenth of his products—one hog out of ten; but our Government has so improved in this, that, after taking all that is necessary to pay its legitimate expenses, it takes every second hog to make up a surplus revenue, to be paid to bondholders who don't want their money. This annual tax of one hundred millions of dollars in excess of what the Government needs, if left with the people, in the hands of the farmers, manufacturers, and other producers, to pay wages, increase improvements, enlarge the surplus products, to be converted into accumulated capital, to be again employed in the same way, could be turned over and over from hand to hand, and forever kept active and productive. But the confiscation of that sum is an unnecessary drain upon the active means of the people. The money they accumulate over their actual needs is swept away from them, and they are kept forever at the pinching point. They can neither improve their farms, purchase stock, enlarge their products; whatever they accumulate for such purposes is gobble dup by Mr. Boutwell, to be used by him in paying a debt that is not due, in order to realize a visionary idea for the benefit of posterity.

The cruelty of this policy, and its disastrous effects, have been experienced during the recent pinch; and financial wisdom, if not actual justice, demands that this excessive taxation shall be reduced. A reduction of the taxes on imports to one-half the existing rates would leave the country with a revenue equal to all its needs, and, with the increase of business, production, and population, would furnish a surplus annually fully equal to any useful reduction of the public debt.

HOW RAILROADS MAY BE BUILT.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been able to reveal some of the mysteries of the origin and progress of the celebrated Credit Mobilier with the aid of papers in a chancery suit, which was brought in the United States District Court for the First District of Wyoming. The story has an additional interest at this time, as the Congressional investigation into the alleged bribery cases concerning this notable corporation is just beginning. The suit was brought in 1870, by one James W. Davis, to recover money claimed to be due him for work done on the Union Pacific Railroad, in which the defendants were Oliver Ames, John Duff, J. M. S. Williams and Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston; Sydney Dillon, Cornelius S. Bushnell, and Thomas C. Durant, of New York, and Henry S. M'Comb, of Delaware, all Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. In making out his case, Mr. Davis found it necessary to expose what he called the "cunningly conceived and unscrupulously-executed devices" by which these Directors, Trustees, and agents appropriated the property of the Union Pacific Railroad to their own use. The process, as Davis describes it, was in substance as follows:

On the 15th day of October, 1867, about 450 miles of the road had been completed out of a total of 920 miles. At that date, Oliver Ames, the President of the Union Pacific, made a contract for the Company with his brother, Oakes Ames, by which the latter agreed to construct the whole line of the road, assuming such contracts as the Company had already made. Oakes Ames was to receive pay at rates varying from $50,000 to $96,000 per mile, as the work was accepted by the United States; or, in lieu of money, first mortgage bonds of the road at 92 cents, Government bonds, and other securities. But, according to Mr. Davis, Oakes Ames, before he obtained this contract, had given a bond to Oliver Ames, Durant, M'Comb, and the others who have been named, by which he had bound himself to transfer his contract with the Union Pacific to these gentlemen in their individual capacity. The contract with Oakes Ames was, consequently, nothing more than a vehicle through which Oliver Ames, Durant, and the rest, as Directors, let the building of the road to themselves, and fixed their own prices. Mr. Davis further charged that this contract was dated back to April 16, so that these gentlemen also enjoyed the large difference between the actual cost of so much of the road as had been already constructed and the contract price which they had fixed,—a difference which Davis says amounted to $400,000. For the purpose of further concealment and additional facilities, the bill charges that another contract was made which was called a "Triplicate Agreement." The parties to this contract were Oakes Ames, party of the first part; Oliver Ames, M'Comb, Durant, and the others parties of the second part, and "The Credit Mobilier of America," a corporation organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, the party of the third part. By this contract, the parties of the second part assumed to advance the money and do the work necessary to fulfil the contract which Oakes Ames had with the Union Pacific, and, after reimbursing themselves, to divide the residue among the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, upon certain conditions. Those conditions were, that the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier should also be stockholders in the Union Pacific, and should give the parties of the second part (Oliver Ames, M'Comb, Durant, and the others,) the power to vote on six-tenths of all the Union Pacific stock which they might have or receive as dividends in the Credit Mobilier. This arrangement placed the entire control in the hands of the seven gentlemen who have been named. Mr. Davis then says that the railroad charged against these gentlemen $20,000 a mile as the actual cost of construction, and paid them at the rate of $50,000 per mile in Government and first mortgage bonds. A table of Credit Mobilier dividends shows that Mr. Durant made $1,060,865, Oliver Ames $877,500, Oakes Ames $386,562, and so on, the aggregate dividends amounting to 750 per cent. In receipting for their dividends, the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier expressly agreed to hold Durant, Ames, and their associates free from all liability, personal or otherwise. There was also a stipulation that the stockholders, having received their dividends, would pay back, *pro rata*, any sum that might be required to finish the road, and pay for the work. When this emergency arose, however, they refused to comply with the stipulation, and hence this suit brought by Mr. Davis, and similar suits brought by others against the Credit Mobilier, to recover pay for work done on the road. The Davis suit was compromised and withdrawn.

The conclusion drawn by Mr. Davis in his bill from those facts was, that the gentlemen named procured the cover of a Pennsylvania corporation, under which, for themselves and their friends, they conducted the work of building the Union Pacific Railroad, and absorbed all the Railroad Company's assets, in taking about twice the amount of the actual cost of the road. The bill further charged that these gentlemen had procured land-grant bonds from the Company at 50 cents on the dollar, and sold them subsequently at par. It also propounded some very hard questions, one of which was as follows:

> 14. Whether the said Thomas C. Durant, then being Vice President and manager of said Railroad Company, or holding some other office of trust in or about the same, did not pay to two of the Commissioners of the United States, for the examination of said railroad, some time in the year 1869, in a railroad car of said Company, and in presence of one Fox Diefendorf, a certain sum of money, to-wit: $25,000 to each of them; or some other, and what other sum or sums; and were not said payments made in order to secure a favorable, or some report, to some officer of the United States' Government, or because said Commissioners had made such report or reports in respect of the construction of said road?

This much is certain: The report was favorable; the work was accepted; the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier received several million dollars in dividends; there were no investigations nor hindrances. It is now for the Investigating Committee to determine whether any Congressmen contributed to the easy success of the scheme, and whether they were paid for it. Meanwhile, the history of the Credit Mobilier shows how railroads may be built with Government funds.

THE FIFTH AVENUE CALAMITY.

The calamity at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, involving a frightful loss of life, sends its warning to a most important interest, of very wide application, but nowhere more timely than in Chicago. In our new era of great hotels approaching completion, it should be heeded, and bring its results in increased care in construction to guard against the peril of fire. It has been the boast of the great hotels of the metropolis,—filled at all times, from top to bottom, with guests,—that such was the incessant watchfulness at all points, no fire, however dangerous its outbreak, could gain headway. And it would seem as if this should be so. At all events, it is singular that the exception should be the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which has so long stood in the front rank of American hotels, and the model even among the best foreign examples. Yet a fire starts in the basement, and eats its way unopposed to the very top of the building, and there overtakes its unsuspecting victims, the victims of human carelessness, which imperilled more lives than theirs. There is no reason, except niggardliness, why every large hotel should not be watched throughout all hours of the night, and in a manner which would enforce faithfulness in the night guard by methods long familiar in great manufacturing establishments. The tragedy at the Fifth Avenue is a stain upon its management, for they, of all other hotel-keepers in the country, have been paid to include safety among the features assured by their well-appointed and prosperous house, which for fourteen years has been the Mecca of first-class travel, the envy of all landlords, and a mine of gold to its hosts. From this sad calamity, the warning should penetrate the entire hotel interest everywhere, that ceaseless vigilance is the price of safety, and that neglect is criminal where such an appalling sequel may follow it.

Sad as is this calamity, however, those most familiar with all the circumstances must find their horror mingled with gratitude that it was no worse. The Fifth Avenue structure, commenced in 1857 as a block of residences, was remodelled at great expense into a hotel, which has stood in the front rank of popularity and success ever since. But its intricate flights of stairs, wooden elevator shafts, and narrow areas have always held it in peril of destruction from the intensely-heated laundry and drying departments beneath, while its dark and tortuous corridors have always brought unpleasant suggestions as to the possible event should the fire, thus invited, produce a panic among the inmates on the upper floors. Sad as is the fate of the poor housemaids burned, out of the reach of rescue, in their garret, there is reason for thankfulness that the holocaust did not include, with the entire destruction of the edifice, a death-roll among guests as well as servants, that would have sent grief and mourning throughout the country.

The proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel owe it to the public, since restitution is impossible, to make the recurrence of such a calamity impossible. The elevators should be made fire-proof shafts, stair-cases of incombustible material should run to the topmost floor in the building, and every modern safeguard should be set about the extra-hazardous departments of the hotel laundry and kitchen. When the Fifth Avenue again offers its accommodations to the travelling community, it should be safe as well as luxurious. And the new hotels of Chicago should take the lesson to heart. One of our capitalists is carrying the question to the extreme of a perfectly fire-proof house. Let all the others imitate him at least in all essential points, or the list of hotel horrors will have fresh illustrations in our own city at no distant day.

The Death of Edwin Forrest.

The telegraph brings the intelligence of the death of Edwin Forrest, the Nestor of the American dramatic stage, and probably the best known actor in this country, which occurred in Philadelphia, yesterday forenoon, at 11 o'clock. He has been upon the stage fifty-three years, and has played to two generations of theatregoers in Shakspearean parts, and certain romantic characters written for him with reference to his very marked physical abilities. It is within the probabilities to say that there is not a man, woman, or child in the United States, accustomed to go to the theatre, who has not seen Mr. Forrest in some of his *roles*, as he has played in all the large cities, and during the past ten years has made frequent tours through the principal small towns. His death will, therefore, awaken very general interest to know the details of his life and professional career.

Edwin Forrest was born in Philadelphia, March 9, 1806. He was precocious in dramatic talent, and displayed a predilection for the stage at a very early age. In his 12th year, he appeared in female parts in the Old South Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, but did not make a formal *debut* until Nov. 20, 1820, when he played "Young Norval," in Home's tragedy of "Douglass," at the Walnut Street Theatre, in the same city. He then set out upon a protracted tour in the Western cities, during which he made considerable reputation as an actor. Upon his return to the seaboard, he played several engagements in Albany and Philadelphia, and at last made his *debut* in New York City, in July, 1826, in the part of "Othello." He created a favorable impression at once, and his engagement was an eminently successful one. For several years after, he acted in the principal cities of the Union, his most prominent characters being "Othello," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Richard III.," "Lear," "Shylock," and other Shakspearean parts; "Richelieu," in Bulwer's play of the same name; "Metamora," written for him by Mr. John A. Stone; "Spartacus," in "The Gladiator," by Dr. Bird; "Brutus," by John Howard Payne; and "Jack Cade," by Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia. In 1834, he visited England, where he played his leading parts with great success, which was in part due to the friendly courtesies of Macready, the eminent English tragedian, who, we believe, is still living. During his second visit to England he married Miss Sinclair, daughter of the well-known singer of that name, and returned to the United States, with her, in 1838. In 1844, he went to England the third time, and remained there two years. During this visit, there was a rupture in the friendly relations of Forrest and Macready, which subsequently led to disastrous results. Mr. Macready made three visits to the United States,—the first in 1826, the second in 1843-'4, and the third in 1849. His presence in New York during the latter year revived the old quarrel, and, during his engagement at the Astor-Place Opera House, the animosity between the two ran so high that the friends of Mr. Forrest also espoused the quarrel. On the night of May 10, 1849, Mr. Macready was attacked by a mob, from whom he narrowly escaped with his life. The riot became so alarming, and the efforts of the city authorities so unavailing to check it, that the military were called out and fired upon the mob, killing twenty-two upon the spot, besides seriously wounding several others. If anything had been wanting heretofore to bring Mr. Forrest's name prominently before the public, that want was now supplied, and for a time he became the most noted character of the day, both in America and England, and was the recipient both of laudation and villification sufficient to suit the ambition of any one. Another event happened in the same year which brought his name afresh before the public, and with as much prominence as the Astor Place riot had caused. He separated from his wife for alleged improprieties upon her part. Subsequently she brought an action against him for divorce, alleging infidelity, and, in January, 1852, she obtained a verdict in her favor, with an annual allowance of $3,000 as alimony. Mr. Forrest took an appeal from this decision, which was pending in the courts for about fifteen years, and was finally decided against him. The result was, that he was compelled to pay the accrued alimony in a lump, with interest and costs, amounting to nearly $100,000, and $3,000 per year thereafter. Mr. Forrest derived some consolation from the fact that he would make the American people pay it, and, although he had quit the stage, returned to it with this purpose in view, and for many years succeeded in his purpose.

These are the principal events in his life which have a public interest. His first appearance in Chicago was made nearly twenty-five years ago, at Rice's Theatre, on Dearborn street, in the character of "Jack Cade." During his engagement, he was hissed, whereupon he left Chicago in a towering rage, avowing his determination never to play here again. He kept his vow for twenty years, and then, about five years ago, returned here, and played an engagement at Crosby's Opera House, which was unsuccessful, both dramatically and financially. He had grown old, gouty, and crippled, and he left Chicago the second time in even a more towering rage than the first, and incensed at the unfavorable criticisms which the papers had bestowed upon him. He would "live to eat the goose that ate the grass that grew upon the grave of the man that wrote that criticism," were his cheerful parting words to one of the Chicago critics.

Mr. Forrest, in his prime, was a man of herculean mould and magnificent carriage. His symmetrical development of muscle, his broad chest, and especially his neck and the superb poise of his head, gave him the statuesqueness of an antique. The statue of the Gladiator was not a more perfect embodiment of Spartacus than Mr. Forrest, with his magnificent and colossal physique. There has never been on the American stage such a powerfully, and at the same time symmetrically, developed man. His presence, in whatever *role* he appeared, was imposing and majestic. His voice was no less wonderful than his physique. It was rich, deep, robust, and sonorous, and bore the same relations to the dramatic that Carl Formes' voice did to the lyric stage when the latter was in his prime. In addition to these natural qualities, it possessed unexampled power. In certain passages of "Metamora," for instance, he would commence like the low rumble of distant thunder, and, by the use of a superb crescendo, reach a vocal climax which was almost appalling. In the stormy lines of "Othello's" wrath, the power of his voice was almost ear-splitting. At other times, he could reduce his voice to a whisper, which was so clear and penetrating that every word was audible even in the most remote portions of the theatre. In all parts which required the exercise of these natural capacities, he excelled; and the result was, that the characters which were written for him, with special reference to these capacities, were his best. He was almost purely an objective actor, and always a greater favorite with the groundlings, and those who admired furious displays of passion and robust exhibitions of power, than with the more intellectual hearers, who looked for artistic conceptions of the spirit of characters and refinement of expression. He was the great exponent of the romantic school as opposed to the natural, and carried its theories to such an excess that he often became stilted and conventional. His whisper, his stage-walk, his attitudes, and especially his rant, became notorious, and they were copied far and wide by lesser actors. In this manner he became, to a certain degree, the representative of a new school of acting, whose influences, in some respects, have been very vicious, as might naturally be inferred. What in him was tolerable, when joined to his really great qualities, became in lesser men simply ridiculous or painful. In characters of a subjective or metaphysical class, like "Hamlet," for instance, he was lacking, although he always had the belief that he was the greatest "Hamlet" on the stage, and defended his belief with unusual courage and considerable ingenuity. His persistence in remaining upon the stage after old age and its infirmities had seized him, and the delusion which he cherished, during the last ten years of his life, that he still retained the power to fascinate audiences, were painful to those who remembered him in his prime. During this time, there were only one or two characters, like "Lear" and "Richelieu," in which he excelled, and this by virtue of his own age and numerous infirmities. His death is not a loss to the boards, for he had outlived his usefulness, and had long "superfluous lagged upon the stage;" but he will always be remembered by those now living, and will take his place in dramatic history as one of the most remarkable romantic actors America has ever produced. He has left a large fortune, accumulated entirely in the profession, consisting, in part, of one of the most elegant residences in the United States, and one of the finest dramatic libraries in the world, especially in its collections of Shakspeareana.

A Frenchman, recently, who saw the corpse of a young and beautiful girl in the Paris Morgue, conceived a violent attachment for it. As it was impossible that the late departed could return his passion, and as he deemed it the height of absurdity that he should be alive when such a beautiful creature was dead, he went off and drowned himself, and soon had the satisfaction of lying on the slab next her, and of being a much worse looking object than she. The preposterous fool attained the object of his desire, and gratified his posthumous vanity. Ordinary people, however, would prefer the homeliest woman imaginable, provided she were alive, to the most beautiful of drowned Ophelias, especially, if to obtain the latter, it were necessary to drown themselves also. Except for the cure of rheumatism and getting rid of tax-collectors, we fail to see special advantage in the underground condition.

One Rev. W. H. Richards has inaugurated a movement in England to induce the schools for girls to attach a department for teaching economical cookery and household management. The proposition is by no means new; but, when advanced heretofore, it has been met with objections that were regarded as insuperable. The main opposition comes from the schools themselves, where it is held that mental instruction would be largely retarded by the practical duties that progress in household matters would require. Girls are sent to school, they say, to learn geography, and history, and arithmetic, and so forth, and parents would not be satisfied if they should learn any less of these things than they do now. They claim that the arts of cooking and cleaning would not enter into the demands of examination before the Board, and that the result would be a withdrawal of patronage from the schools. The general conclusion seems to be that home is the proper place to qualify for home duties.

There is little doubt that the popular sentiment of Italy has been turned against the present French Government by the order which M. Thiers issued some time since for the expulsion of Prince Napoleon and his wife, who is an Italian Princess. The Italian press seems determined not to forget it, and has utterly refused to accept M. Thiers' repeated assurance that he was not aware that the Princess Clothilde was in France at the time the expulsion of her husband was ordered. The sentiment of the people the more readily follows that of the press in this matter, because the people remember how long the French nation prevented them from making Rome their capital, and because M. Thiers has shown much the same disposition, though not possessing the power, to furnish the Pope a sort of protectorate from France. In cutting off the native sympathy of Italy, France has alienated almost the last tie of warm international friendship.

Senator Schurz, in a lecture on the Franco-Prussian war, tells an amusing anecdote, showing how Prince Bismarck was converted from his old feudal ideas to the modern doctrine of free trade. Bismarck, in the earlier part of his official career, was Prussian Ambassador at the Diet of German Sovereigns at Frankfort. The laws of Frankfort recognized the exclusive privileges of the ancient guilds. Bismarck, having occasion, one day, to replace a broken picture set in the wall, he found himself obliged to employ a joiner to make a new frame, a glazier to put in a new glass, a mason to plaster up the hole in the wall, and a house-painter to paint it over,—the whole work being a simple job that one man could have done easily. Mr. Schurz says that Bismarck was converted, and from that time on has been an advocate of free trade.

POLITICAL.

The terms of twenty-four United States Senators expire on the 3d of March, 1873, and elections have been made as follows:

State.	Present incumbent.	Successors elected.
Alabama	Spencer,	*Francis W. Sykes.**
Arkansas	*Rice.*	
California	Cole,	Aaron A. Sargent.
Connecticut	Ferry,	Orris S. Ferry.
Florida	Osborn.	
Georgia	Hill.	
Illinois	*Trumbull.*	
Indiana	Morton,	Oliver P. Morton.
Iowa	Harlan,	William B. Allison.
Kansas	Pomeroy.	
Kentucky	*Machen,*	*Thos. C. McCreery.*
Louisiana	Kellogg.	
Maryland	*Vickers,*	*George R. Dennis.*
Missouri	*Blair.*	
Nevada	Nye.	
NewHampshire.	Patterson,	Bainbridge Wadleigh.
New York	Conkling.	
North Carolina.	Pool,	*Augustus R. Merrimon.*
Ohio	Sherman,	John Sherman.
Oregon	Corbett,	John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania	Cameron.	
South Carolina.	Sawyer,	John J. Patterson.
Vermont	Morrill,	Justin S. Morrill.
Wisconsin	Howe.	

*Contested by George C. Spencer, Administration.

Messrs. Howe, Conkling, Cameron, and Pomeroy, are sure of re-election. Richard J. Oglesby, in Illinois, and John P. Jones, in Nevada, have the promise of election; and the prospects favor General John B. Gordon (Liberal) in Georgia.

—It is whispered in Minnesota that Senator Ramsey is to have a Cabinet position (Postmaster General) after the 4th of March; and, the Legislature having by that time adjourned, Governor Austin will resign, and be appointed to the Senate by Lieutenant Governor Yale.

—Lewis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, announces himself, in a card, candidate for the United States Senate *vice* Blair. He recalls his unsuccessful candidacy for Congress, in 1852, against Benton, and again, in 1862, against Frank Blair, in order, he says, "to sustain my assertion, that I have discharged all the duties imposed on me by the party."

—The vote of Dakota Territory, for Delegate, as officially canvassed, is; Armstrong, 1,549; Moody, 1,241; Brookings, 948. The canvassers rejected returns covering 5,179 votes, including 3,009 votes of Buffalo County, in the northern wilds, which would have elected Brookings. The Liberal candidates for Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioner of Immigration, and Superintendent of Public Instruction were declared elected.

—The Dakota Territorial Legislature met on the 2d, and elected Alex. Hughes, of Union, President of the Council; George I. Foster, of Pembina, Secretary; A. J. Mills, of Clay, Speaker of the House; C. F. Mallahan, of Union, Chief Clerk.

—The rival counts in Louisiana are:

Warmoth's.		Judge Durell's.	
Greeley	68,169	Greeley	57,[illegible]
Grant	60,233	Grant	71,[illegible]
Total	128,402	Total	128,[illegible]
Greeley's maj	7,936	Grant's maj	14,[illegible]

The Legislatures declared elected:

	By Warmoth. Senate.	By Warmoth. House.	By Durell. Senate.	By Durell. House.
Administration	13	26	28	[illegible]
Opposition	22	76	8	[illegible]

—Henry C. Lea, Chairman of the Philadelphia Citizens' Reform Association, reports:

> The frauds so unblushingly perpetrated at the October election seem to call for some investigation, and the Committee have undertaken it. At the very outset they discovered the alterations in the returns which, in a comparatively few precincts, a change of more than 3,300 votes was made by clumsy erasures and alterations of figures—the very boldness of the fraud showing the assurance of immunity felt by the perpetrators. Counsel have been retained and no effort will be spared to bring to justice the men who have audaciously prostituted the ballot-box by every species of public fraud, but the Committee regret that they cannot, in the present condition of our Grand Jury system, look forward with assurance to the result. It has become notorious that political offenders need not be afraid of justice, and the laws are paralyzed by those to whose guardianship the approaches to the Courts are entrusted.

If the precedent set by Judge Durell in New Orleans, be good law, why may not the Philadelphia Committee go at once to the United States Court of Judge Cadwalader?

—"There is no law in Alabama," says J. Elliott, "to prevent double voting." In Mobile, last week, 16,000 votes were counted. Population by latest census, 32,034. The population and vote by wards is as follows:

Wards.	Population. White.	Population. Colored.	Vote for Mayor. Liberal.	Vote for Mayor. Rep.
1	1,713	380	609	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	193	736	[illegible]
3	1,029	193	493	[illegible]
4	1,449	355	604	[illegible]
5	1,664	1,080	614	[illegible]
6	3,792	2,156	528	[illegible]
7	2,372	5,492	526	[illegible]
8	4,777	2,337	799	[illegible]
Total	18,115	13,919	5,131	[illegible]

"The colored troops fought nobly."

—The next Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory will have a Democratic majority of 17 on joint ballot—14 in the House and 3 in the Council. But few similarly complexioned bodies will assemble in the United States this year.

—The Republican press of Michigan is remarkably unanimous and emphatic in its endorsement of Civil Service Reform in its application to the disposition of the public offices. The conviction of its necessity to redeem the Civil Service from ruinous abuses is spreading and deepening everywhere, and the mere politicians and their organs may as well begin to get ready for the inevitable.—*Detroit Tribune.*

PROTESTANT ORPHAN A[SYLUM.]

Annual Meeting of the [Man]agers of the Inst[i]tution.

Reports of Officers—G[ratifying] Results Achieved.

The Asylum Out of Debt[...] Thousand Ahead.

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	Hill,	
	Trumbull,	
	Morton,	Oliver P. Morton.
	Harlan,	William B. Allison.
	Pomeroy,	
	Machen,	Thos. C. McCreery.
	Kellogg,	
	Vickers,	George R. Dennis.
	Blair,	
	Nye,	
...shire.	Patterson,	Bainbridge Wadleigh.
	Conkling,	
...olina.	Pool,	Augustus R. Merrimon.
	Sherman,	John Sherman.
	Corbett,	John H. Mitchell.
...nia.	Cameron,	
...olina.	Sawyer,	John J. Patterson.
	Morrill,	Justin S. Morrill.
	Howe,	

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PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

Annual Meeting of the Managers of the Institution.

Reports of Officers—Gratifying Results Achieved.

The Asylum Out of Debt, and a Thousand Ahead.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, No. 787 Michigan avenue, was held last evening, many prominent citizens being present, among them Mrs. J. F. Barnard, formerly of Chicago, and for 16 years a Directress of the institution. Mr. G. Van Schaak was elected President *pro tem.* The Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Eldridge E. Keith, acted as Secretary, and read the following report of the Secretary of the Board of Directresses, Mrs. H. M. Willmarth:

MRS. WILLMARTH'S REPORT.

During the year ending on the second Thursday in December, there have been received into the Asylum 247 children; 174 have been sent out to homes; 17 have died. The average number of the family has been 90, but since the advent of cold weather that average has been largely increased; 100 children last month taxed the capacity for accommodation to its utmost, and yet the demand for children for adoption is always largely in excess of the supply, and would remain so if all our children were surrendered and at our disposal, which is far from being the case. After the fire in October, 1871, an appropriation of $175 a month was paid to the Asylum from the Stewart fund, to provide for the maintenance of children whose widowed mothers were dependent on themselves for support. This relief was continued till April of this year. Many of the children have one parent, who for various reasons cannot care for children in a home of their own, yet can contribute to their support in the Asylum by paying a small amount for board. Frequently these are as evidently cases for the exercise of the charities of the institution as orphans themselves. At the March meeting of the Directresses, Mr. Paxton reported having visited the Bridewell and Police Courts for the purpose of learning if there were children there who would more properly come under our care. It appeared that there were constantly brought before the Courts vagrant and homeless children, who were in nowise subjects for penal institutions, yet for whom no other place was provided; such the ladies voted to receive into our Asylum, not without a good deal of uncertainty whether they were justified by the hope of reclaiming these in incurring the risk of moral contagion which such a course involved. The Mayor and officials were most heartily glad of our co-operation in caring for these waifs, and have continued to send to the Asylum many such children. We feel justified in this procedure by the results. This class of inmates consist largely of children sent out by the New York societies, and runaways from homes; children so used to street life, so at home in the streets, that they often find the restraints of a regulated household unbearable. From this class almost entirely are our runaways. Like the father's house to which the erring child may always return, the Asylum always receives its own. There are at present those in the family who have been taken by parties on trial for adoption and returned as unsatisfactory. We feel that our Matron's tact and skill in dealing with such is quite peculiar to herself. We desire to express our great satisfaction with Miss Swan in every way. We believe it would be very difficult to find another combining so much executive ability with the gentler graces.

After the resignation of Messrs. Bowen and Paxton, Miss Blake was appointed Solicitor for the Asylum, at a salary of $30 a month, and travelling expenses. She has collected a good deal of provision from the country, from a great number of individuals. We believe it better to receive the aggregate amount necessary to our support from many who contribute a little, rather than in large sums from the few, since more are interested in that way. The contributions throughout the year have been abundant and generous—a detailed account of them it would doubtless be tedious to listen to, useful as each article has been. There has been received at the Asylum in cash, $1,928.20; expended in immediate wants, $479.98; leaving a balance paid to Mr. Keith, $1,448.22. The stewardship which Mr. Paxton formerly performed was assumed by the ladies since his resignation. Mrs. Locke and Mrs. Durand have purchased the provisions, much to the satisfaction of those concerned.

Scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and typhoid fever have been the most troublesome illnesses encountered. It is remarkable that, while the ages of children admitted range from the infant of a day to sixteen years, the deaths are all under six years. There seems something abnormal in the herding together of infants as we are obliged to do in the nursery. It is here that the greatest mortality always exists; yet even here the average is less than is given by statistics as obtaining among all infants. The internal improvements in the house have made the labors lighter and much more conveniently performed.

We include in our family a number of colored children, nearly all nationalities and religions—never ask a question of an applicant beyond what is necessary as an assurance of their necessity.

The school taught by Miss Meyers usually numbers fifty pupils, from 4 to 16 years of age. They are taught to read, spell, and write, geography and arithmetic. Some of them make gratifying progress. As the younger children are more generally sought for adoption, the older not infrequently remain till situations are found suitable for them where they earn a livelihood. Four such still have their home in the Asylum.

The ladies cannot refrain from a mention of the unfailing readiness of attention received by our children from Dr. Bingham. His devotion and skill have been of great avail. The sick of the Asylum have never been of secondary importance—all this "without money and without price." Each succeeding year has brought added cause of thankfulness. The last is no exception, while the charities inaugurated in the country towns about us is seed sown on new soil, from which we hope to reap an annual harvest. It is also true that from our own citizens there has never before been so much received, never before from so enlarged a circle of contributors. To each of these, and to the great Giver, who has put it into their hearts to remember us, our heartfelt gratitude is due.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

He next read the report of Dr. B. H. Bingham, Physician to the Asylum, the facts of which are mainly contained in the report of the Board of Directresses. The contagious diseases, with the exception of small-pox, have been, according to the Doctor's report, extremely prevalent, and they have escaped this scourge only by the most thorough and frequent vaccination. They had about 50 cases of whooping-cough, nearly as many of measles, and about 20 cases of scarlet fever. Of the 17 deaths that occurred during the year, 12 were children under 2 years of age, 2 under 4 years, and 3 of 4, and up to 6 years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

After the reading of the Doctor's report, the Secretary submitted the following financial statement for the past year:

CASH RECEIPTS.

From rents	$4,010.22
Relief and Aid Society, and Stewards' fund	1,600.00
Special donation from Relief and Aid Society	10,000.00
Jonathan Bunn estate	2,000.00
From H. Brown	[illegible]
Great Eastern Circus, benefit	109.66
Duke Alexis, through Hon. J. Medill	1,000.00
Japanese ...	500.00
Citizens of Johnstown, N. Y., through Keith Bros	260.00
Citizens of Corydon, Iowa, through G. S. Bowen	25.00
Mrs. O. D. Ranny	485.00
Mrs. James Irvin, collections	133.00
Miss E. Swan, at Asylum	1,876.38
Miss Blake, collections	853.00
A. Paxton	1,208.50
Lady Directresses' oyster-supper	141.00
Other sources	664.00
Total	$24,465.76

DISBURSEMENTS.

On Carroll estate mortgage	$5,000.00
Improvements and repairs of Asylum Buildings	4,785.87
Furniture	1,035.67
Family expenses	8,161.90
A. Paxton, salary and commission	1,054.94
Insurance	240.00
Due C. Follansbee, Treasurer, at last annual meeting	1,261.14
Total	$21,589.52
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	$2,876.24
	$24,465.76

CONGRATULATORY.

Mr. Keith then congratulated the friends of the institution upon the substantial basis which they have reached, and said it was the first annual meeting in many years when they could say that they were entirely free from debt. He urged the friends of the institution to renewed efforts in behalf of the little ones, as the sources for obtaining funds would not be the same as in the past year. He also called attention to the fact that the family expenses of the institution for the support of more than 100 orphan children are much less than those of many private families in the city, and it would seem that, when so much good can be accomplished with so little, that every lover of humanity should be interested and contribute to the support of this heaven-born charity. He concluded by paying a tribute to those who have served the Asylum so faithfully.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion a ballot was had, and the following ...ers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Colonel J. L. James.
Vice-President—George C. Cook.
Secretary—Elbridge G. Keith.
...—Charles Follansbee.
Trustees—George C. Cook, Charles Follansbee, Fernando ..., F. Myrick, L. Grannis, Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D.D., L. Pearce, ..., Hon. Joseph Medill, H. O. Stone, W. ... Hodges, Peter Van Schaak, Myron D. Ranney.
Officers of Board of Directresses—President, Mrs. O. ...; Vice-President, Mrs. C. M. Gray; Secretary, Mrs. H. M. W...; Physician to the Asylum, Dr. B. H. Bingham; Matron, Miss Emily Swan; Collector, Miss C. M. Blake.

Mr. Keith declined the office of Secretary, but was persuaded to serve temporarily.

A Committee was appointed to revise the by-Laws and to prepare an annual report.

The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Anniversary Exercises at the Institution Last Evening.

Addresses by Clergymen and Others—History of the Home.

The anniversary exercises of the Washingtonian Home were celebrated last evening, at the institution on West Madison street. The exercises were held in the Chapel, which was tastefully trimmed with evergreens and flowers. Illuminated mottoes were hung over the walls, all of which were fringed with flowers.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, after which Mr. Falk played a beautiful piano solo.

The Rev. T. W. Van Court then delivered an address upon the condition of the Home, and the object for which it was established. He said that theirs was a labor of much trial and difficulty. While they were endeavoring to lift men up, others were knocking them down. But they were sure they were effecting some good, and would yet be rewarded. He said that the greatest zeal was manifested among the patients to second their efforts, and if liquor was not smuggled in to them they would be easily cured. But he hoped that he had effectually stopped that. Of one thing he was at least sure: that was, that every man in the institution was animated by a desire not to return to his former habits. While we are accomplishing some results the work is accumulating. There are 2,400 saloons in Chicago, and these are knocking over men much faster than we can pick them up. But we trust we are doing something. There is nothing but woe from using drink, and many are so weak they cannot resist its use. It was to relieve from these woes this Home was established. With us it is a labor of love, but our love will not—cannot always endure, if you elect rulers who will permit saloons to present themselves at every corner, and thus undo the work we have accomplished. He concluded by an earnest appeal to close up the liquor traffic, asserting that it was the devil in disguise.

Dr. N. S. Davis, President of the institution, was expected to deliver an address at the close of Mr. VanCourt's remarks, but was too indisposed to be present.

An address of welcome was then delivered by Mr. Wm. McFarland, a graduate of the institution. It was a most eloquent effort, abounding in graceful expressions. He concluded by saying that he welcomed them in the name of the officers, the inmates, the graduates, and in the names of some who were now resting in their eternal homes.

A piano solo followed, this given by Messrs. Falk and Schultz.

Mr. A. C. Morey, the Secretary, then read a statement of the condition of the Home. He said that nine years ago the Washingtonian Home was established at No. 547 State street. It was sustained by donations from lodges, by church socials, and picnics. In September, 1863, it was incorporated, and was granted all the fines and dues of Cook County from licensed saloons to sustain it. For the last year these have been withheld, and the lack of them is much felt. On the 22d of March, 1865, the Home was removed to its present quarters. The building was purchased from Mathew Laflin, who gave $1,000 towards its purchase. In October, 1868, the final payments were made. By the will of Jonathan Burr, a Director, the Home was bequeathed $15,000, the interest of which only it is allowed to use. By another season, it is hoped, the Home will be removed into other quarters, away from the temptations offered by the present locality. The number of inmates admitted since Dec. 12, 1863, was 1,185; of these, 455 were married, and 594 single. They were divided into occupations, as follows: Clerks, 156; bookkeepers, 101; printers, 46; merchants, 44; lawyers, 25; painters, 14; actors, 8; insurance agents, 9; clergymen, 8; editors, 6; reporters, 3.

Miss Anna Lewis then sang a beautiful solo, entitled "Ripe Cherries."

Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder delivered a stirring address upon the various phases of the work of the Home.

Owing to the absence of Miss Lisle Lester, who was to have read some selections from the poets, the President called for voluntary speeches. Among the speakers was "Ned Buntline," whose remarks were very interesting, and elicited rather uproarious appreciation.

These were followed by short addresses from the inmates of the asylum, which abounded with interesting experiences and incidents.

The anniversary closed with a general social.

PERSONAL.

C. S. Chapin, Esq., has returned from New York.

General B. F. Wilson, Akron, O., is at the Briggs.

The County Clerk issued twelve marriage licenses yesterday.

G. H. Coster, United States Navy, is at the Gardner.

Captain V. S. Troup, of England, is at the Gardner.

Hon. George Eastley, of Whitewater, Wis., is at the Grand Central.

Captain Henry Paul, United States Army, is at the Gardner.

Paul Selby, editor of the Quincy *Whig*, is at Grand Central.

D. W. Wellman, Chief Engineer Wisconsin Central Railway, is at the Gardner.

Lieutenant Colonel Dennis, D. Codd, Esq., and Mr. L. Russell, of Canada, are at the Grand Central.

John G. Saxe, the poet-politician, visited the Board of Trade yesterday, in company with W. W. Chandler, Esq., of this city.

J. Irving Pearce, Esq., President of the Third National Bank, has recovered from his recent severe illness.

Captain H. B. Ruger, of Chicago, was united in marriage with Miss Margaret V. Prindle, at the residence of the bride's parents, Whitehall, New York, on the evening of the 5th inst.

Colonel James H. Finnigan, who has been visiting his family at Cincinnati, returned to this city yesterday, and is again pushing forward building operations in various localities of the burnt district.

Among the arrivals in town yesterday, were Col. E. Z. Judson ("Ned Buntline"); T. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill"); and J. B. Omerohunder, ("Texas Jack"). Colonel Judson will give a free Temperance lecture, on Sunday night, at Nixon's Amphitheatre. All are invited.

An election for officers of Blaney Lodge, A. F. and A. M., held on Wednesday evening, resulted as follows: Charles W. Day, W. M.; Ira W. Buell, S. W.; M. N. Fuller, J. W.; B. F. Chase, T.; E. G. Bowzer, S. They will be installed next Wednesday evening.

Yesterday the following were at the Briggs House: H. R. Day, Bloomington, Ill.; P. S. Thompson, Canton, Ohio; B. F. Burns, Denver; R. S. Tower, Pekin, China; George L. Larrick, Philadelphia; B. P. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: W. T. Niswanger, Buffalo; L. M. Buford, Rock Island; E. M. Serser, Urbana, Ohio; G. A. Gardner, Detroit; George E. Cole; Portland, Oregon; William Holmes, New York; J. W. Bean, Morris, Ill.; A. Burroughs, Philadelphia.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: L. X. Wallace, Marinette, Wis.; G. T. Page, Concord, N. H.; B. Kinney, Nebraska; N. Du Brask, Philadelphia; E. M. Phresher, Dayton, Ohio; C. J. McKay and wife, Des Moines; S. B. Reid, Joliet; D. N. Richardson, Davenport; E. M. Barnam, New York.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: A. L. Lane, Bangor, Maine; F. R. Baird, Topeka, Kansas; L. Q. Quest, Providence; H. M. Herrick, Leavenworth, Kansas; P. S. Sand, New York; L. B. Rounds, Montclair, New Jersey; George P. Hamilton, Clinton, Iowa; C. S. Bryan, Washington, D. C.; J. P. Perkins, Springfield; S. A. Sauer, St. Louis.

Mayor Bennett and Aldermen McClelland, Runge, Cook, Richardson, and Loverenz, composing a special Committee of the Common Council of Davenport, Iowa, are in the city for the purpose of examining the chemical self-acting fire engines. The Committee paid its respects to Mayor Medill, yesterday afternoon, and was cordially received. The gentlemen leave for home this evening.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: Samuel F. Thorn, New York; James L. Puffts, Boston; J. N. Hunckley, Miss Cox, Mrs. B. Valentine, Montreal; T. Thomas, R. M. Strong, Baraboo, Wis.; Peter Kiane, Jr., Dubuque; E. G. Robbins, Hartford, Conn.; E. L. Smith, Cleveland; W. G. Hamilton, Ramapo, N. Y.; Wm. Spear, St. Louis; E. P. Hollister, Denver, Colorado; C. L. Day, New York.

Mr. Rober Craig, an actor well known in Chicago, where he was an acceptable member of Colonel Wood's comedy company at the old Museum, some six or seven years ago, died suddenly on Sunday last in St. Louis. Mr. Craig made his debut at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. His skill in imitation was most notable among his talents. Mr. Craig handled, too, the pen with considerable cleverness, and he was much esteemed as a painter. He was about 30 years of age, a married man, and the father of two chhildren.

President Walker, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and W. W. Wilcox, Superintendent of the Company's shops at Aurora, returned yesterday morning from New York, where they have been exhibiting the "independent axle." The car in which they travelled was supplied with these axles, and the extended journey but demonstrated their excellence. They attracted much attention among railway officials in the East, and will probably be introduced on many of their roads.

The chaste and subdued organization known as the Board of Trade was visibly and deeply agitated yesterday forenoon by a rumor that Laura D. Fair, the San Francisco slayer of men who would like to live with their wives, was not only in Chicago, but was actually present in the balcony of the hall of the Chamber of Commerce during the forenoon. A solitary female, of distinguished appearance, did show herself in the gallery for a short time, and it may have been Mrs. Fair. Such a rumor obtained currency on 'Change, causing a general cessation of business and a stare so unanimous that the lady was glad to retire.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The reduction to-day of the Bank of England discount rate from 6 to 5 per cent had a favorable effect here on foreign exchange and gold.

MONEY.

Money was active in the morning at 7 to 7 1-32, but became easier and closed at 6 to 7 on the pledge of Government bonds. The quotation for demand loans is 7 currency to 7 gold. In mercantile paper leading names are held at 10 to 12 per cent, with few sales under the higher rate. The banks are still shipping to the South to the cotton people, and the demand from the pork packers is still urgent. On the other hand, considerable currency is returning, some from the interior of this State, but the greater part from the West and Northwest. The city banks are pressed for discounts on all sides, the demand exceeding the supply.

STOCKS.

Though the stock market opened strong and advanced one or two per cent, in the afternoon a marked depression set in, resulting in a partial tumble. Pacific Mail fell off 6 per cent, and Panama 4 per cent. The series of disasters to the Pacific Mail steamers has convinced many persons that the Company's standard of seamanship is altogether too low. Within the past four months, the Company has totally lost three steamers, the America, Bineville, and Guatemala. During the same short period, the Arizona and Orizoba have become disabled, and the Sacramento has been stranded on the coast of lower California. There is very little short interest left in the market. Stocks are largely in possession of weak holders, which facilitated the downward turn to-day. The remainder of the market declined from ⅛ to 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE AND GOLD.

Foreign Exchange was higher for 60 days and lower for sight. Commercial bills are scarce, and the bankers find it difficult to cover their own bills. The amount of steam and sail tonnage available at this port is light, and many vessels are engaged ahead of arrival. At the South, the horse disease is checking the shipments of cotton.

Gold was heavy and lower, falling off ⅛, closing at 112⅝.

BONDS.

Government bonds opened ⅛@¼ higher, but closed lower, in sympathy with gold.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes lower, especially low grades. Wheat opened quiet. Shippers cannot operate to any extent for want of freight room, and prices of spring are uncertain. Winter sold higher. There is less than one-tenth the quantity here now than at the corresponding time last year. The market closes quiet and firm. Pork was moderately active, but rather weak; sales of 500 brls at $13.05 for new or old for December, and $13.00 for new in January. Cut meats without decided change. Bacon steady; sales of 75 boxes long clear, on spot, at 7½c, and 500 boxes short clear for January at 7⅝c. Lard weak.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Who Will Control It?

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The pending lawsuit over the two wills left by Mr. Greeley is pretty well ascertained to be a contest to obtain control of the *Tribune*. The story is that as soon as Mr. Greeley died, Mr. Sinclair set about bringing the *Tribune* under his control, and wrote to Schuyler Colfax, offering the position of editor-in-chief to him at $10,000 a year. Mr. Colfax declined, but said that perhaps $20,000 would be an inducement. It then became necessary to buy up the ten shares of stock controlled by the Misses Greeley, in order to secure a proper majority. Senators Chandler and Conkling agreed to put up the money, and with $100,000 in hand, Mr. Sinclair called on the young ladies, but they refused, having promised allegiance to Whitelaw Reid, who some time before had detected the odor of a rodent in the office. Sinclair thought of the former will of Mr. Greeley, and determined to outflank Reid by contesting the other document on the ground of the insanity of the testator at the time it was drawn. This proceeding ties up ten shares, and gives the Sinclair party the control of the office, —at least, for the present. Mr. Reid continues in the editorial chair, as usual, waiting the turn of events. Mr. Sinclair's chief ally is H. Ayer, of Lowell, who has been a Grant man throughout. It is also said that one of the conditions of Colfax and his Senatorial friends, made with Sinclair, is that a clean sweep of the present editorial staff shall be made, and also of the Washington Bureau.

Shocking Domestic Tragedy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIANA, O., Dec. 12.—This quiet community was thrown into the most intense excitement, this morning, by the report that Erben Porter, living about two miles east of this place, had murdered his two little girls, aged respectfully one and three years. Some of his neighbors arrived soon after and confirmed the report. Porter was living with his father-in-law, Mr. Henry Ilickinger, and was in the room above with the children, cracking hickory nuts, the children playing about the room. His wife was at the time up stairs doing chamberwork. Hearing some unusual noise, she came down and found the children dead and her husband going out with the bloody hatchet in his hand. He walked to Leetonia, a distance of five miles, where he was arrested and confessed the murder. He was taken to New Lisbon Jail to await his trial. He has long borne a bad reputation. He gives no reason, and none can be assigned for the terrible deed.

Chinese Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12.—The importation by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company of a number of Chinese, who have been introduced into the general workshops of the company at Beaver Falls, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the white workmen of the company. The coolies in the employ of the company at present number nearly 160, the latest addition having arrived only a few days ago. It is alleged that on their arrival an attempt was made to introduce a number of those who had first been employed into the more advanced branches of the business. To this the regular workmen objected, and alleged that they were requested to instruct the coolies in the finer branches of the business only to be discharged as soon as the Chinese could do the work. As a result, many of the workmen of the various departments gave up their situations and came to this city yesterday in search of other employment. It is stated that the Chinamen work in positions for $25 per month in gold, which heretofore paid white workmen $80 per month.

The Halford Sauce.

One of the best articles ever in use by families, recommended by all who have tried it, is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. To be had of every good grocer. On every gentleman's table it may be found. It is confessedly one of the best of relishes, and beside being so palatable and rendering everything else so, it is healthy.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

"GRUMBLER & CO."

Lecture by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn.

A Humorous and Entertaining Satire on Some Human Weaknesses.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, one of the brightest stars in the religious firmament of Brooklyn, lectured last evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, to an audience not at all commensurate with the ability or fame of the lecturer. His subject was "Grumbler & Co." The discourse was a good-natured satire upon the folly of looking upon the gloomy side of life, and, incidentally, allusions were made to other weaknesses and idiosyncrasies of human nature. Mr. Talmage is a pleasing-looking gentleman, plainly attired, a good speaker, with a knack of modulating his voice, and with dramatic gestures somewhat novel in a pulpit orator. The West Side folks will have an opportunity of hearing him this evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church, when he will narrate his "Rough-and-Tumble Experiences in California." Judging from last night's lecture, it will be a rich treat.

He remarked that this was a very pleasant world to dwell in. If people had the opportunity to choose which planet they would walk on, they would have been wise to select this. It was a splendid world, and a good time to live in it. They should thank God they lived now, when truth was advancing and error disappearing. He would rather live ten years now than five hundred in the age of Methuselah. Still, there were persons who found fault with the world. There were amiable and agreeable people, but there were also a number of grumblers. There were many people who were satisfied with everything, and enjoyed life comfortably. How the grumbler contrasted with these! He was never satisfied. He took his family to a place of amusement and was disgusted with the music and the actors; he went to church, and, if the sermon was didactic and argumentative, he called it dull, and went to sleep; if it was humorous, he found fault because profane things were taken into the pulpit. He joined the church, and insisted that in the morning the edifice was as cold as Greenland, and in the evening as warm as blazes. [Laughter.] He was like a hedgehog—with his quills always on end. If such persons got into Heaven they would fall out with Saint Peter, find fault with the music, and get mad because the wall wasn't plumb. [Laughter.] They should look on the bright side of things. It depended very much on how things were looked at whether they were bright or black.

The man of bad manners was next in order. He had no affection for Lord Chesterfield's or clothes-made gentlemen. God only could make the large-hearted, generous being called a gentleman. A man revealed himself frequently in one flash of conduct. If clothes could not make a gentleman, neither could fine dresses and delicate perfumery make a lady.

There was no more pleasant thing than saying winsome things in a pleasant way, and no more detestable persons than those who were going around meddling with everybody and whispering about their neighbors. If a man's father had the misfortune to be hanged, these persons insisted upon discussing capital punishment, and if a financial embarrassment oppressed one, they were prepared to expatiate upon the beauty and convenience of bankrupt laws. Eccentricities, when harmless, were bearable, provided they did not hurt any one but the owners. The philosopher who put the candle to bed and blew himself out of the window, hurt nobody but himself. [Laughter.] Let two young men go out into the world, one with $20,000 and bad manners, and the other without any money but with good manners, and in the end good manners would win. Politeness and courtesy were no indication of weakness of character.

The lounger was one who came at the wrong time, and stayed too long. Some persons had nothing to do and supposed nobody else had. They remained around, sitting all over the room. They expected to be entertained. They rose to go, and, being requested not to be in a hurry, returned for another two hours' stretch. Compared with such an outrage, blessed was seasickness, blessed was gout, blessed was the horse distemper [laughter], blessed were all the shams and inconveniences in life.

The greatest bore was the man who felt he should speak at meeting. He should speak or burst. [Laughter.] He had a precedent in Balaam's travelling companion. [Laughter.]

The man perpetually lachrymose, who always had the blues, was another nuisance. There were men who were eternally full of evil prognostications, although in the lottery of life there were thousands of prizes to every blank. There was but one pair of Siamese twins to millions of human beings. Sometimes their lachrymose brethren were fathers of unhappy families, and intruded into cheerful Sunday Schools to make everybody despondent like themselves. Good hearty laughter was better than spleen, and good humor more efficacious than growling. Unlimited indulgence in eating was one cause of the blues, because a civil war raged between the stomach and the brain. Gymnasiums were excellent institutions. In them doctors of divinities punched stuffed boys; millionaires swung dumb-bells; lawyers hung from bars by the heels, and all managed to get rid of rheumatism and the thousand ills that flesh is heir to. The gymnasium was better than an ocean of stomach bitters. The pure air of the country, inhaled on horseback, for those who could afford it was better. There must be something wrong with a man who did not love a horse. The man who misused a horse deserved to be kicked by a mule. [Laughter.] Skating was another excellent exercise. Ladies should skate. Base-ball was a healthy tonic.

These amusements were supposed to be undignified and improper. To the man who never kissed his wife without asking a blessing, they seemed so [laughter], but to nobody else.

For mental depression he recommended exercise indoors, if not outdoors. Exercise was something they would have to teach in the churches, and instead of telling congregations what they should not do they would have to tell them what they should do.

Republican and Democratic hypochondriacs were always blue about the state of the country, and saying it was going to ruin. To his certain knowledge, the country was going to ruin since he was five years of age, but it had not gone yet. He was not afraid of the country until free speech ended, and then he wanted to emigrate to Kamtschatka. He believed men of every party could work for the good of their country, whether Republican or Democratic, Tory or Whig, native American, Fenian, or a Brooklyn lecturer. [Laughter.] The country was not in the hands of any party, but depended on the strong arm of God.

Mr. Talmage told some excellent stories to illustrate his discourse. As an instance of bad manners, he related how General Scott was visiting a gentleman in Philadelphia, and the gentleman being anxious that his son and heir should know the warrior, called the youngster in and introduced him, when the following dialogue occurred: Youngster—"Are you General Scott?" The General—"Yes; I'm General Scott." Youngster—"Are you the General Scott that was at Lundy's Lane?" The General—"Yes, I was at Lundy's Lane." Youngster—"Are you the General Scott that was in Mexico?" The General—"Yes, I was in Mexico." Youngster—"Are you the General Scott who ran for President and got licked?" The General—"Yes, I ran for the Presidency, and, and, oh, didn't get in." Youngster—"Are you the General Scott they call 'old fuss and feathers'?" Father—"Simon, go to bed, you rascal, I won't have General Scott insulted in my own house, by my own son." The want of politeness was illustrated in the person of the lecturer. He went from Philadelphia to attend a meeting of ministers at the Cooper Institute, New York. The train being late, he was late, and arrived at the Institute after the exercises had commenced. He asked a man at the door what he should do with his carpet-bag. The man replied that "he didn't care what he did with it." He asked the man if he could leave it in an ante-room. The man answered that he could if he liked, "if he didn't think the ministers would steal it." His brother was perambulating one of the back streets of Brooklyn when a man accosted him with: "Are you the man that's dying of consumption? I'm looking for a man in this street what's dying with consumption, and you look like a man what's dying; ain't you he?" His brother replied he had been a minister for fifteen years, and much reading and sedentary habits had given a sickly pallor to his complexion; but he hoped to bury fifty such looking fellows as his questioner. There was a mean fellow who never drank, who, when invited to imbibe, said he could not, under any circumstances, violate his temperance principles, but he would take a cigar and three cents. He illustrated the touchy man by describing a horse owned by his father, who was so wicked (the horse, not his father) that he had to be cleaned with a currycomb fastened on the end of a ten-foot hickory stick.

Railway Accident.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 12.—A freight-train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad broke through a bridge at South Branch, 17 miles east of this city, last evening. The locomotive and twenty loaded coal-cars were precipitated into the river. Rutherford, the fireman, was killed. The engineer, conductor, and a brakeman were injured, but not seriously. Wrecking trains have been sent from here. The break will be repaired speedily.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Money after loaning as high as 1-32 closed easy at 6@7 per cent. The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England had this effect.

Sterling firm at 109 for long and 110½ for short sight.

Gold was lower, falling from 112⅞ to 112⅝ and closing at 112⅝@112⅞. Loans 1-64 to flat. Clearings $49,000,000. Treasury disbursement $60,000. Export, $40,000.

Goverments were a fraction lower in sympathy with gold, closing firm.

State bonds dull but firm.

Stocks opened steady and higher with increased activity, and many holders realized at an advance of ¼ to 1½ per cent. In the afternoon there was a marked depression with considerable pressure to sell and prices declined rapidly; Pacific Mail, 6 per cent; Panama, 4 per cent; St. Joseph 2 per cent; Rock Island, Wabash, and Western Union, 1¼@1½ per cent, and the rest of the list ½@1 per cent. Pacific Mail was, as indicated, the weakest stock and fell to 73⅜ on the renewed report of the two million mortgage. The market closed unsettled and heavy.

Sterling 108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅜	Coupons, '67	116⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅜	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	112⅞	New 5s	110⅜
Coupons, '65	113⅛	10-40s	109⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅝	Currency 6s	112

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅛	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	34⅛
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	104	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	78⅜	Wabash	71⅛
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	92⅜	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	89⅛	Terre Haute	14
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	81⅛	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	73⅜	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	96⅛	O. & M.	46⅞
Erie	53⅜	C., C. & C.	90⅜
Erie pfd	74⅛	C., B. & Q.	138
Harlem	117⅜	Lake Shore	93⅞
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	115⅜	Illinois Central	123
Pittsburgh	88	Un. Pacific stocks	37
Northwestern	87⅜	U. P. bonds	89⅝
N. W. pfd	91	Cen. Pacific bonds	101⅜
Rock Island	111⅝	Del., Lac & W	92⅜
N. J. Cen	101	B., H. & Erie	9⅛
St. Paul	54⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, 12 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s@12s 4d; Club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12, 1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 70s.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced 1 per cent, and is now 5 per cent.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Consols, money, 91⅛@91⅝; account, 91⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92; '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 43⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £450,000.

Tallow, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10@10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅜d. Sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d.

Pork, new, 70s. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 30s; short ribs, 40s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, to-day, including 30 cars reported to arrive, 1,530 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,344 head, or 432 cars, against 164 cars the same time last week. The market is lifeless. The unfavorable reports of Eastern prices and the overstocked condition of the Eastern market having completely paralyzed trade. The attendance was fair, but buyers seemed afraid to offer any price. The majority of few lots weighed were sold last evening. Good cattle are firm, but common could not be sold at ¼ off from yesterday's prices. Good Texans are in fair demand and command better prices than common natives. Sales 265 Michigan steers, ranging from 1,029 to 1,413 lbs, at $4.00@5.50; 86 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,081 to 1,170 lbs, at $4.90@5.26; 16 Ohio steers, averaging 1,319 lbs, at $5.50; 19 Colorado steers, averaging 1,063 lbs, at $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,400, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,600, against 7,400 the same time last week. The market is dragging at $6.00@6.50 for Canada lambs, $5.00@5.50 for Canada sheep, and $4.00@5.00 for Western sheep.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 20,000, making the total supply for the week thus far 37,300, against 29,700 the same time last week. Market dull and a shade off from yesterday's prices. Heavy hogs not wanted. Light hogs for the New York market commanded the highest price. Sales 1,000 Ohio hogs, ranging from 151 to 246 lbs, at $4.25@4.37½, only light weights bringing the last figure.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—BEEVES—After the many cattle left over on Monday and sold cheap on Tuesday, we had 41 cars fresh yesterday and 71 cars to-day in a very dull market. Stock not all selling; prices about the same. Sales: 4 cars Cherokees, averaging 664 lbs, at 7¼c, 55 lbs per cwt; 6 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, at 11⅛@13⅛c; 3 cars prime Kentucky, 8¾ cwt, 13⅛c; 2 cars extra Delaware, 9 cwt, $132 each; 6 cars Illinois, 6 cwt, 10@11⅛c. Thin cattle are hard to sell. Total receipts of cattle since Saturday 7,500 head, against 7,900 the same date last year.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day only 1,800, making 14,000 thus far this week against 19,500 the same time last week. After a very slow trade there is more life to-day and prices rather stronger at 6⅛@6⅝c for choice, with some extra lambs at 8c. Medium sheep sell at 6c, with poor at 4⅛@5c. Sales of sheep and lambs 1 car mixed Canada, av 84 to 124 lbs, at 6⅛c; deck, av 113 lbs, at 7c; car, av 144 lbs, at 7⅛c; car Michigan sheep, av 82 lbs, at 6⅛c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 89 cars, making 36,100 since Saturday, and the same as at the similar date last week. Market better. Live selling at 4⅝@5c, and dressed at 5⅛@6⅛, with 3 cars Western dressed at 5⅛c; 2 cars live, av 250 lbs, at $4.80; 2 cars, av 200 lbs, at 5c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Business is as active as can be expected at this late period of the season with the commission houses. The jobbing trade is quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods is quiet but strong. Light brown sheetings are in better demand, and heavy standards are well sold up by the agents. Jobbers are forcing sales of outside makes of bleached shirting at inside prices to reduce stocks. Ticks and denims are in fair demand. Woolens are dull, but unchanged in prices. Foreign goods are very quiet, except fine black mohair lustres and holiday goods.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6⅛@6⅝c; stockers, 3@4c.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals light; best, 5⅛@6c; medium, 4⅛@5c; common, 3⅛@4c.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.10@4.20; Yorkers, $4.00@4.15.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Steady and higher; good export demand; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, but steady at unchanged prices; receipts, 7,000 brls. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts 36,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.45@1.46; Northwestern do in store, $1.52; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.52; white winter, $1.90@2.00; No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive, $1.56⅛; red Western $1.72@1.75. Rye scarce and firm; Western, 90c. Barley dull; Western, 85c. Malt more active; Canada, $1.25⅛@1.30. Corn firmer with moderate demand; receipts, 13,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 65⅛@66c; sail do, 66⅛@67c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 17,000 bu; old Western mixed, 52⅛@53⅛c; new, 48@51; black Western, 49@51⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet and steady.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Higher; 48@50c for New York crop of 1872; 37@47c for Eastern and Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar active; fair to good refining 9⅛@9⅝c; Cuba, 9⅛@10⅛c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull at 7⅛@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 26⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 60⅛@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; mess, $12.00@13.25; prime mess, $15.00; new mess for January, $13.00. Beef dull; mess, $10.00@12.00; extra, $12.00@13.50; hams quiet at $33.00; tierce nominal. Cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear for January, 7⅛c; February, 7⅛c; long and short clear, for January, 7c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅛@8c; kettle, 8⅛c.

BUTTER—More active; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@14⅛c.

WHISKEY—Scarce at 96c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; holders filling orders from store. Wheat dull, and a shade lower: No. 2 spring, $1.13@1.13⅛; No. 3 red fall, $1.65. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 32@33c. Oats in demand in East St. Louis, and none offering; No. 2, 25@25⅛c, on this side. Rye in demand, scarce, and higher; No. 2, 62@64c.

WHISKEY—Steady and firm; 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; $12.00@12.12½. Bacon dull; clear sides, 9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4@4⅛c; clear rib, 6@6⅛c; clear, 6⅛@6⅝c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—$3.40@3.85, mostly $3.60@3.75. Receipts, 12,400.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.50@7.75. Wheat firm; No. 2, $1.53@1.55. Corn steady; new, 40@41c. Rye in good demand at 72@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $12.00. Lard a shade easier; steam, 7⅛c; kettle, 7⅛@7⅝c. Bulk shoulders, 3⅜@3⅝c. clear rib, 5⅝c; clear sides, 5⅞c. Bacon—Quiet and unchanged. Green Meats—Shoulders, 3⅛c; sides, 4⅛@5c; hams, 6⅛@8⅛c. The entire provision market closed quiet and easier.

HOGS—Lower at $3.70@3.80.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—COTTON higher; low middling, 18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at $6.00@10.25. Corn active and higher at 55c. Oats scarce at 4...

BRAN—Active; 24.00@25.50c.

CORN MEAL—Scarce at $3.50.

BULK MEATS—Scarce and firm; shoulders, 4⅛@4⅛c; sides, 6⅛@7c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer; mixed, 48c; yellow, 70c. Oats advanced to 46@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $13.25@13.50. Bacon firmer at 5⅛, 9⅛, 9⅝, and 10⅛c. Hams 16@18c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; inferior, 6⅛c; common, 7⅛@7⅝c; fair to fully fair, 8@8⅛c; prime, 9⅛c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—In good demand; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary, 17⅛c; low middling, 18⅛c; middling uplands, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅛c. Receipts, 11,069 bales. No exports. Stock, 163,102 bales.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.62. Corn at 58@60c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1.06.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Market generally dull and without change; nominally $1.40 for No. 2 Milwaukee wheat. No. 2 corn, 50c. Oats, 40c for No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat, nothing doing for want of stock. Rye, 95c@$1.00. Corn firmer; yellow, 66c; new, 60c; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats dull; white, 50@52c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active; choice white, $2.10; fair to prime, $1.85@2.05; good to prime red, $1.95@2.05; common to fair, $1.70@1.90; Western red, $1.65@1.75. Corn firm; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats scarce and firmer; Western mixed, 45⅛@48c; white, 48@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $14.00@14.25. Lard dull at 7⅛@8c.

BUTTER—Western in good demand, market bare; choice roll, 30c; good, 26@28c.

WHISKEY—Firmer and higher, stock scarce; 96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.11⅛. Oats firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Rye held firm; No. 1, 62c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 64c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; barley, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.79⅛; No. 1, $1.69@1.69⅛; amber, $1.57⅛@1.58. Corn steady; 41c for new mixed; 43c for old. Oats quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, and held firm; amber Michigan, $1.62; No. 2 red, $1.60@160⅛. Corn dull and nominal; new high and low mixed, 36⅛c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70@4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat higher; No. 2 red closing firm at $1.58; No. 1 held at $1.69. Corn—new higher; high mixed, 46c; low do, 45c; old steady. Oats firm; No. 1, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $12.50. Bulk meats active, shoulders, 3⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅛@6c; clear, 6⅛@6⅛c, loose. Lard, a shade firmer; choice leaf in tierces, 7⅛@8⅛c. Bacon scarce; held at 5⅛8⅛@8⅛c. Hams sugar-cured, 13@13⅛c.

HOGS—Firmer; medium to heavy, 4@4⅛c; receipts, 4,400.

WHISKEY—firm at 89c.

Night Provision Board.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

Sales at the Night Board: 200 tcs lard, cash, 7⅛c; 750 tcs lard, next week, $7.10.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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Made to order, $27 to $36 a dozen.
Same, out of stock, $24 to $33.
Without cuffs, $2 less.

Many new designs now exhibited. Satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

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Scales of every description. Beams and Trucks. Fixtures for Grocers, Druggists and Butchers.

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South front on Park-av., $25 per foot.
Also east front on the Park, between Lake and Fulton-sts., $60 per foot.

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1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

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THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

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Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

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To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

In the local money market, the progress toward an easier condition seems to have been checked by some increase in the demand for money at bank. It is probable that a good many people who have been holding off from applying for accommodation at bank, because they thought there was no use to ask, have simultaneously made their applications as soon as they thought there was a chance of getting it. The fact seems to show that there is a large demand for money that is simply held in abeyance until the money can be had.

We note instances of considerable amounts of paper, made by Chicago merchants and given to New York merchants for goods, being sent here by the New York parties for sale before maturity of the paper. The practical effect of this is that New York merchants are borrowing in this market.

The large demand for New York exchange shows that the West is rapidly liquidating its indebtedness to the East. New York bills sold between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

BONDS IN LONDON.

The recent rise in sterling exchange has made what appears to some of our readers to be a discrepancy between the London and New York prices of the United States bonds. This, however, is only apparent, not real. For instance: the old 5-20s of 1865 were quoted in London on Dec. 11 at 91⅝. Sight sterling is worth 110¼ in New York, which makes the London quotation for these bonds equal to 101 in American gold. The New York quotation on the same day was 113⅛ in currency, which, with gold at 112½, is equal to 100⅝, thus showing that prices of bonds in the two markets are just about the same.

BONDS CONVERTIBLE INTO GREENBACKS.

Within a week or two, a circular has been distributed among bankers, asking their approval or disapproval of five financial propositions, the gist of which are, as stated in the circular, "to improve the currency of the United States, equalize its circulation, and place it on a gold basis," by permitting any holder of a $10,000 United States bond to present the same at any Sub-Treasury, and receive in lieu thereof $10,000 in greenbacks, and *vice versa*, to present $10,000 of greenbacks at the same place where the said bonds were converted, and receive back the same bonds less the interest—the total amount of greenbacks outstanding never to exceed $400,000,000. This, it will be seen, is a plan for an increase of $44,000,000 of greenbacks over and above the $356,000,000 now outstanding—provided the converters of bonds are willing to pay 6¾ per cent per annum interest for the currency—that being what it would cost to buy the bonds and get the currency at the present price of gold. We do not think there is much of either good or harm in this proposition. The cost of converting a first-class security into currency would be too high ever to call out the proposed $44,000,000 of greenbacks. The other half of the proposed plan is to make greenbacks convertible in 3 per cent certificates which shall be available for bank reserves, the greenbacks so retired to be held as a special deposit in the Treasury.

The experience of the 3 per cent certificates, which have now been about all retired, shows that, if they were issued again, with no limit to their volume, a very large proportion of the volume of greenbacks would run into them, and they would become a permanent feature of the interest-bearing debt, and to that extent would be a contraction of the currency, except such portion of them as were held for bank resources. The National Banks might possibly hold $80,000,000 of such 3 per cents, as part of their reserves, and any issues of 3 per cents over that amount would be contraction of the greenback currency, which would be, to a considerable extent, permanent.

On the whole, we do not see very much to commend in this elaborate plan of convertibility and revertibility. It would be a good deal simpler, and we think better, to make either greenbacks, *or any of the interest-bearing obligations of the Government*, convertible at par into 4 per cent banking bonds, on which banking should be free to all, and without limit as to the volume of National Bank circulation. In that way we should get rid of a large part of the greenbacks, and the banks would be obliged to redeem their circulation in either greenbacks or specie under penalty of having their bonds sold by the Treasury to do it for them.

THE BIG BANK SCHEMES.

The New York reporters have been hunting up the originators of the scheme to consolidate the National Banks of the United States into one monstrous institution under the control of the proposed "Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States." After many inquiries among financiers and bankers who knew nothing about it, they finally traced the scheme to a pretentious private banker in New York, who is well known to be a confidant and factotum of Mr. Boutwell's. It is, therefore, altogether probable that this scheme which was introduced in the House on Friday, the 6th, by Mr. Wheeler, of New York, is another of Mr. Boutwell's financial vagaries. He is adopting the same tactics to get an appearance of indorsement from the people that he did in the attempt to get up a popular hue and cry for "more greenbacks," in order to excuse his over-issue of greenbacks in October. Mr. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, is put forward to father the movement as coming from one quarter, and Mr. Wheeler and Henry Clews to start it in New York City.

THE GREAT ANTWERP FAILURE.

The ocean cable recently announced the suspension, if not positive failure, of the firm of Jacobs, Freres & Co., Banque de l'Union, of Brussels, with branches at Antwerp and Liege. The institution is best known as the Union Bank of Antwerp. The bank has, it is understood, accepted largely on account of shipments of petroleum and other American produce from New York. The losses, however, could not have been on account of petroleum acceptances. The suspension was caused by losses in the Russia trade. Of the nominal capital of thirty million francs, only eight and a half are yet paid up; so that the stockholders are still liable to be called on for twenty-one and a half millions. Thirty days' notice has to be given of any assessment, and this explains the four weeks' extension which the bank has secured. Meantime, its affairs have been placed in the hands of Fould & Co., of Paris, and John Henry Schroeder & Co., of London.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s of '65, ex. int	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116¼
10-40s	109⅛	109⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. currency 6s	111⅜	112
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s.93@95	....	....
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109	@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Dec. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 1, in Block 2, of Waterman's Subdivision, in e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $1,600.

Orchard st, bet Sophia and Centre sts, e f, Lot 3, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $900.

Lot 3, in Block "A," in Wright's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $900.

Forest av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 50x125½ ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $8,000.

North ½ of Lot 17, in Block 8, of Grant's Addition, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $300.

Lot 16, in Block 8, Grant's Addition, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $600.

Lots 15, 16, and s ½ 14, in Block 8, Grant's Addition, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 13 and 14, in same, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $1,200.

Farquer st, n w cor of Jefferson st, Lot 7, with buildings, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 12 to 18, in Block 4 of Sutton's Addition, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $6,000.

West Eighteenth st, 140 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x81½ ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Eighteenth place, 140½ ft w of Johnson st, s f, 25x81½ ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $600.

West Twenty-first st, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec 9; consideration, $1,750.

West Twenty-first st, 50 ft w of Robey st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,500.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Indiana and Prairie avs, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $5,000.

Twenty-third st, bet Buddan st and Stewart av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $2,400.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 4 of Block 16, in Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated May 6; consideration, $3,500.

Undivided ½ of Block 1, with other lots in Block 4, and 2 in Block 16, same subdivision, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 17, in Block 1 of Blocks 14, 15, and 17, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $600.

Third av, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 75x100 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $100,173.

West Twelfth st, n w cor of Wood st, Lot 130, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,550.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 4, Sutton's Addition, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $4,000.

North av, bet Franklin and Sedgwick sts, n f, 40x41½ ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $3,000.

Larrabee st, bet North av and Linden st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Holt st, bet Bradley and Division sts, e f, 25 feet to alley, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 13 and 14, of Lots 1 to 4, in Block 23, Sec 15, Addition, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 14, of Lot 1, in Block 45, of s e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $1,600.

Blocks 19, 20, 23, 25, and 27, in Walker's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $52,000.

Flournoy st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 5, adjoining the above, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 6, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $3,400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Block 1, of Block 12, of e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $850.

Lot 8, in same, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $325.

Lots 30 to 34, in Block 1, in lake shore subdivision of Lots 24 to 26, in Pine Grove, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $8,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Block 4, Heintz's subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $400.

Lot 7, in Block 2, of Hitchcock's subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $700.

East 75 ft of Lot 9, in Block 3, in Assessor's Lots 17 to 21, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 5, in Hale's Lots 1 to 8, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 1 to 10, in Block 2 of Terry's part of Lot 7, w of railroad, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $4,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	9,709	3,365	7,161	3,628
Wheat, bu	35,620	28,780	28,697	334
Corn, bu	46,640	103,979	3,080	9,808
Oats, bu	40,260	35,300	24,836	5,943
Rye, bu	3,994	1,057	2,300	3,433
Barley, bu	13,820	18,097	26,910	11,395
Grass seed, lbs	28,865	49,938	17,780	300
Flax seed, lbs	76,300			
Broom corn, lbs	106,890	14,770	7,270	22,700
Cured meats, lbs	392,460	332,332	1319,130	2325,260
Beef, brls	50	150	80	35
Pork, brls		175	310	662
Lard, lbs	18,630	129,370	736,340	820,534
Tallow, lbs	12,270	29,080	65,045	20,300
Butter, lbs	64,215	61,825	22,000	23,060
Dressed hogs, No.	1,265	1,053	1,117	1,207
Live hogs, No.	25,256	28,591	3,175	3,958
Cattle, No.	2,211	1,379	1,233	753
Sheep, No.	1,372	1,555		
Hides, lbs	144,055	84,890	52,200	97,525
Highwines, brls	207	250	404	550
Wool, lbs	201,127	59,928	28,340	53,480
Potatoes, bu	8,503	3,933		
Lumber, m feet	307	388	832	548
Shingle, m	400		869	135
Lath, m	50		22	3
Salt, brls	150		1,117	2,784

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,534 bu wheat; 2,252 bu corn; 1,244 bu oats; 653 bu rye; 4,984 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 147 cars wheat; 83 cars corn; 31 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 28 cars barley. Total, 295 cars, or 114,000 bu.

We alluded a few days ago to the rumor that some No. 3 barley had been taken out of Armour, Dole & Co.'s warehouse, and transferred to a North Side house, where it was inspected in as No. 2, without having been doctored in any way to cause a real or apparent change of grade. It now appears that the affair is more serious than was then supposed. It is stated that over 25,000 bu has been changed in this way; being loaded on the Northwestern cars at Armour, Dole & Co.'s, run out to the switch, and then run in on the other track, through a file of inspectors, not a single carload being detected. We do not presume to say whether this grain is (was) really No. 2, or No. 3, but it is pretty certain that it is (was) either one or the other, and that qualified inspectors ought to be able to tell which is which, and if they cannot agree any nearer than this, then of how much value is the thing called inspection?

It has been supposed, hitherto, by the uninitiated, that the inspectors at the different houses were governed by certain rules as to the quality of any particular grade of grain, and that it was the duty of the Chief Inspector to see that those rules were observed. Some people have had the idea that the Chief Inspector was in the habit of occasionally examining the grain passed upon by each of his subordinates, and telling this one that he was a little too strict, and that one that he was a little too lax in his interpretation of the rules. Such people may have been laboring under a grand mistake; certainly, if their impressions were correct, it is impossible to understand how two men could honestly differ as to the value of the same grain to the extent of 8c per bu, and that not on a single car load, but on some 65 car loads, retaining their difference of opinion without deviation in a single instance. Operators on 'Change do not differ so much in their views in regard to the value of grain to be sold by sample. They usually agree to within ½c or 1c per bu, and very seldom do they disagree by more than 2c unless one party is playing bluff, and don't want to trade. Yet our operators on 'Change only judge of samples incidentally, while the inspectors are supposed to have little else to do, officially, but to compare the grain to be inspected with a sample already furnished them, and furnished to all alike. The case certainly demands a sweeping investigation; at the best such a thing could only have happened through gross carelessness or incompetency, or both; and the public are vitally interested in knowing whether the fault lies with the system or with individuals.

The question of payment for the storage of grain is yet far from being satisfactorily settled. The inquiry, asked a thousand and one times in the past, but recently unheard, was again sprung to-day: "What right has a railroad company, or a grain warehouseman, to make any charge for delivery of grain within a reasonable time after it reaches the depot?" Any other article of merchandize, or personal property, even flour, is delivered to the owner free of charge if he calls for it within twenty-four hours after being notified of its arrival; but grain in bulk is thrust into store often before the owner or consignee knows of its presence in the city, and he is obliged to pay 2c per bushel storage charges, even though he does not wish the grain to lie in the depot a single hour. In the case of oats this amounts to fully 8 per cent of the selling value of the property in our market. We know it has been said that the railroad companies "cannot be bothered with the trouble of notifying, and the delay incident to holding grain for the owner; but that is simply begging the question. If their present facilities do not permit this; then could not their facilities be increased? And another question may yet obtrude itself, though now it be deemed impertinent; will not some of the roads leading into this city be released from the "bother" of bringing the grain here at all, unless they enable Chicago grain-dealers to compete with those of other points, where the 2c per bu tax is unknown? This will bear thinking of; because the question may call imperatively for an answer at no distant day.

THE BITTER END.

While all of their old associates in the heavy transactions that once made the name of Munn & Scott prominently and honorably known in this community will regret their lapse from honesty, it will be universally recognized as salutary that ignominy has overtaken them, and punishment is to follow. Our city columns give the latest phase in this lamentable affair, the effect of which should be to purge our produce business from all the lesser evil practises that by too easy gradations lead to offences like those which have covered with shame and loss a firm but twelve months ago a tower of business strength.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, but averaged a shade higher, there being comparatively little desire to sell; hence strength, though the demand was light. New York was generally reported dull; but this does not affect the tone of our market so much in winter as in summer. As indicated a few days ago, our shipments are increasing in volume, except in corn, which is being freely carried past Chicago, owing to the relatively higher charges of handling in this city. No material change was visible in the market for staple and fancy groceries. A fair amount of trading was done, and yesterday's quotations were generally adhered to. Coffees and sugars were decidedly firm, but other articles on the list were only firm. Dry goods were moving freely, both the local and interior demand being liberal. Prices remain firm for all staple and seasonable fabrics. Butter was in good demand, with prices generally firm, excepting low grades, which were but little inquired for. Cheese remains dull and easy. The coal market continues very firm, and only one or two dealers are now selling at our inside quotations. There was fair activity in the [illegible] hides, and leather at full former rates. Trade at the lumber yards was fair to-day, and prices were well sustained. The demand for cooperage was good; pork barrels being a trifle firmer; other varieties were unchanged. Building materials continue quiet and steady. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, were in the average demand at previous quotations. Wool was in moderate request, at present prices. Hops are very firm and quoted higher, choice being held at 35@45c. Seeds were in very fair demand; prices ruling the same as yesterday. Potatoes continue scarce and firm, car lots selling quickly whenever offered at 70@75c on track. Poultry was quiet and unchanged. The offerings were liberal and prices irregular. Game was in demand and grouse firmer. Apples were in moderate request. Cranberries met with a fair local and shipping demand, and rule firmer, the receipts having fallen off. Other fruits were in the usual request at former quotations.

Highwines were quiet at ½c advance, with light offerings and a stronger market reported in New York. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 89½c. The market closed strong at 89½c, some holders asking 90c.

Dressed hogs were more active, and about 12½c per 100 lbs higher, the actual receipts being much less than the 1,265 head reported, as the report of the Northwestern Road covered the receipts of two days. Sales were made of 92 head at $4.25; 160 head at $4.30; 137 at $4.37½, and 600 on private terms. Total, 889. The market closed firm, with $4.37½ bid for good lots, and several were held for higher prices.

Provisions moderately active, and a shade firmer all round, though the market opened with a show of weakness, buyers holding off till near the close of the session, in hopes of forcing a decline. There seemed to be a fair number of orders on the market, but many of them were limited below asking quotations. The brokers generally complain that they can do nothing, as our market is above Cincinnati, so that orders sent here at Cincinnati prices cannot be filled. Hogs come in freely, but our packers now take hold so willingly that prices do not weaken. Old mess pork was offered on the market, to-day, in large lots, and it seemed as though the Montreal combination had concluded to sell out; but there were no bids for the property. Tallow was lower, being affected by the price of lard. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.40@11.45; do seller January, $11.50@11.55; do seller February, $11.62½@11.75; do seller March, $11.87½@12.00; do seller April, $12.00@12.15; prime mess, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash, $7.10 for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.12½@7.15; do seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.50@7.55. Sweet pickled hams, 7⅞@9c, and green hams at 7⅝@7½c for 15-lb averages, and 7@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c; do rough sides, 4¼@4⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅝@5½c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5½c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅛@6⅝c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅞c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork seller January at $11.50; 100 brls do seller March (last evening) at $11.87½; 300 tcs lard at $7.12½; 650 tcs do at $7.10; 250 tcs do at $7.06¼; 100 tcs do (loose) at 6⅞c; 250 tcs do seller January at $7.12½; 250 tcs do at $7.10; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.55; 600 tcs do at $7.50; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller February, at 3⅝c; 700 boxes do, cash, at 3⅝c; 250 boxes short clear at 6⅜c; 250 boxes long, and 250 boxes short clear, seller January, at 6⅛c; 1,000 pcs and 60,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¾c; 80,000 lbs do at 7c; 500 pcs do (20 lbs) at 5⅜c; 5,000 pcs do on private terms; 200 brls packers' tallow at 7⅜c; 10 brls country do at 7⅛c; 4 boxes cake do at 8⅛c.

Flour was rather more active and quite firm, though reported dull and heavy in New York. There was a good order trade for better grades, while the city demand was light. Dealers report stocks light, and hence there is not much offered on the market. Buckwheat and bran were firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Gold Chop) at $9.37½; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.62½; 100 brls do (Laurel) at $6.62½; 25 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.35; 400 brls do (Le Sueur) at $6.25; 100 brls do (White Rose) at $6.00; 200 brls do at $6.00; 400 brls on private terms; 25 brls superfines at $4.00; 84 brls unsound supers at $2.75; 200 brls rye (Rock River) at $4.25; 50 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $8.00. Total, 2,184 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $12.00, on track; 10 tons fine middlings at $15.50 on track.

Wheat was rather quiet, but firm at an average advance of ½c, though New York was reported inactive, and Liverpool was quoted weak on California wheat. Our market was really strong, under the circumstances, there being but little offered by those who own grain in store, while the current receipts were freely taken up by the shippers at seller the month prices, though that option was not relatively as firm as that for next month, for which the demand was somewhat in excess of the supply. Seller January opened at $1.12⅝, advanced to $1.12⅞, declined to $1.12⅜, and closed at $1.12½. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.11@1.11¼, closed at $1.11¼. Seller February sold at $1.14½@1.15. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.20; No. 3 do at $1.02@1.03, and rejected do at 92@93c, except in North Side houses, which were discriminated against. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11⅝; 53,800 bu do at $1.11¼; 19,000 bu do at $1.11½; 7,800 bu do at $1.11; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.02½; 8,800 bu do at $1.02; 5,200 bu do at 1.01; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 93c; 800 bu do at 91c. Total, 103,600 bu.

Corn was dull, but very steady, at about the same average of prices as yesterday, at 31@31½c seller the month, or cash No. 2; 31¼@31⅜c seller January; 31¾@32c seller February; 36c seller May, and 36½c seller June, all closing steady. New York was reported strong, but our reported shipments were very light, and receipts full. There is little buying for shipment in this market, as most of the Eastern orders for corn are being sent past us to the interior, and few people care to ship corn to New York by rail, without some indication of a greater want for it than at present. Hence car lots were dull to-day, at the prices at which round lots were disposed of with little difficulty. The demand was greatest for the summer options, which are now ½c higher than two days ago, in consequence of the better inquiry. Rejected was steady at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 47,200 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 14,800 bu do at 31c; 3,200 bu rejected at 29c; 5,000 bu ear at 35c, delivered at Stock Yards. Total, 70,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but averaged about ⅛c higher, though reported dull in New York. There was a fair inquiry for car-lots, and for next month; with comparatively light offerings. Seller the month sold at 25⅛c; seller January at 25⅛@25⅜c; and seller February at 25⅝c. Rejected was steady. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 21,600 bu do at 25⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 25c; 1,800 bu rejected at 23⅛c; 600 bu do at 23c; 600 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu by sample at 32c on track. Total, 28,200 bu.

Rye was more active, and strong at 1c advance, being in urgent request, while the offerings were light. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 62½c, and 11,200 bu do at 62c. Rejected was quoted at 56c, with some demand, but none offered.

After 1 o'clock the market was active and stronger; 15,000 bu No. 2 sold in lots at 62½@63c; and 10,000 bu do seller January at 64c. Sale was also made of 10,000 bu on private terms.

Barley was more active, and again somewhat firmer on No. 2, under a better demand, receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses being very strong at 66c, while in other houses they commanded 60¼@61½c, closing firm at 61c. Seller the month was quiet at 61c, and 62c was asked for seller January. No. 3 was dull, and easier at 49@50c, and rejected weak at 40@41c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 66c; 6,200 bu do at 61½c; 1,600 bu do at 61⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 61c; 4,000 bu do at 60⅝c; 4,800 bu do at 60½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52c; 3,600 bu do at 50c; 5,600 bu do at 49½c; 400 bu do at 49c; 2,000 bu rejected at 41c; 4,400 bu do at 41c; 800 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 70c on track. Total, 40,200 bu.

The following are the quoted rates of freight on produce to the principal foreign ports: To Liverpool *via* Portland—Flour, $1.90; Provisions, 95c. To Liverpool *via* Boston—Flour, $2.00; Provisions, $1.00. To Liverpool *via* New York—Bacon, $1.19; Lard, $1.25. To London *via* New York—Bacon, $1.08½; Lard, $1.14½. To Glasgow *via* Boston—Provisions, $1.02½; Flour, $1.91. To Glasgow *via* New York—Flour, $2.03; Bacon and Lard, $1.02½; Beef, Pork and Tallow, 97c. To Havre *via* New York—Provisions, $1.20; Flour, $2.40. To Bremen and Hamburg *via* New York—Provisions, $1.25; Flour, $2.50.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* for October puts the amount of coal available for the human race at 7,000,000,000,000 tons. Reckoning the average population of the globe for the next 3,500 years at two thousand millions, the supply of fuel would be entirely adequate for that period. His reckoning in regard to Great Britain is, that the "tight little island" has a coal supply of her own that will last from eight hundred to a thousand years.

A writer in the *American Manufacturer* thinks the above statement is incorrect, and that the United States alone possesses far more than the total amount of coal estimated above for the world. His opinion is based upon the following data: In the English Blue Book for 1868, the proportionate part of the area of the United States that is underlaid with coal is given as two-ninths. Since this estimate was made, deposits of coal have been discovered in localities where it was supposed none could exist—in the Rocky Mountains and Alaska, for example,—so that we may safely conclude that from one-fourth to one-third of our entire area is coal land. Take the lowest estimate, however, one-fourth, and, the entire area of our country being 3,555,146 square miles, there would be 888,786 square miles of coal lands. In the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the total thickness of the beds is 75 feet. The beds in the Rocky Mountains are from 5 to 35 feet in thickness. The average depth of the veins is fully 22 feet in thickness. Reckoning one cubic foot per bushel, the yield in this country alone would be 18,981,228,033,024 tons of 2,000 lbs each. That this is not an extravagant estimate is shown by the fact that new deposits are discovered almost every week.

There is no computable limit to the duration of this supply. This country now consumes 120,000,000 tons of coal a year. This may be increased to 500,000,000, and then we should have a supply for nearly 38,000 years. If waste in mining grows less, and we learn to fully utilize the power in each ton that is burned, the supply will last still longer. Under any circumstances, however, we need not fear an exhaustion of the fuel supply for several hundred centuries, and by that time the inventive genius of mankind may be able to dispense with outward sources of warmth.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and steady. No. 2 spring sold at $1.11½@1.11⅝ seller the month, and $1.12⅜@1.12⅝ seller January, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, and a shade firmer, at 31⅛@31¼c seller the month, add 31⅜@31½c seller January, both closing at the inside. Other grain was quiet. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

ALCOHOL—Was in the usual demand, and firmer; 94 per cent proof quotable at $1.78@1.85.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair inquiry for the higher grades, prices for which rule strong, the supply being light, but common to medium qualities are in liberal supply and rather quiet. We continue to quote: No. 1 hurl, 7@8c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@6½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand for choice varieties, and the offerings of such are light. Prices, in consequence, are tending upward. Common beans are in abundant supply, and dull. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.50; fair to good, at $1.75@2.25; common to medium, $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There were no changes to note to-day. The demand is mainly for lime, cement, etc., in small lots. Common brick are dull at $11.00 per m. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—The movement in this staple continues fairly active, the local as well as the outside demand being of a liberal character, and, if we except low grades, such as sell at 8@15c, the market is firm at the quotations. The receipts continue fair, but there is no very considerable surplus in store here, and holders are confident. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—There was only slight change in this market. Grain bags remain firm, with something of an advancing tendency, while other goods in that list rule quiet and comparatively steady. We quote: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Were in fair request, with prices steady and unchanged. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Quiet still prevails in the market, and aside from prime factory, which is in light stock and is being held with some show of firmness, the quotations are freely shaded on fair orders. We make no change in our list, as follows: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Prices of anthracite coal are, just at present, much unsettled. One or two dealers are still filling orders at $12.00, while others are asking $12.50 and $13.00. Prices, however, seem to be working upward, and we note some changes in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for packers' descriptions. Pork barrels sold at $1.65, and tierces at $1.95; other descriptions continue steady. We quote as follows: Pork barrels, $1.55@1.65; lard tierces, $1.90@2.00; whiskey barrels, $2.25@2.35; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m. Sales: 137 lard tierces at $1.95; 195 pork barrels at $1.65.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—The usual demand prevailed for grapes and pears, prices ruling steady at the following range: East Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25@4.50; winter Nellis do at $3.50@3.75; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—The inquiry was light and chiefly from the local trade. Fresh eggs are not coming in very freely, and they rule firm at 26@28c; picked and limed are in ample supply and quiet at 20@23c. Sales include 77 cases at 28c; 500 doz at 27c; 20 cases at 26c; 30 doz picked at 21c; 20 pkgs do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate demand on both home consumption and shipping account. The offerings are ample. Prices are a shade lower. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 63@65c from first hands; jobbing price, 70@72c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@60c according to quality; chickens, 6@8c.

FISH—Whitefish and trout were firm at the recent advance, the supply being unusually light. Other fish, with perhaps the exception of fat mackerel, are in ample stock and remain steady at the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls. $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins continue in large demand, but owing to a decline East the market is easier, quotations being lowered 5@10c per box. There is also an active movement in currants, prunes, and figs, but other goods in the list rule quiet. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.65@2.70; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—Prairie chickens and game were in good demand and firmer. Mallard ducks are scarce and quotable at $3.00@3.25; other game was plenty and in fair request. Sales include 3 doz partridges at $4.50; 5 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 13 doz do at $4.75; 49 doz do at $4.50; 40 doz quail at $1.75; 11 doz do at $1.65; 50 doz do at $1.50; 4 wild turkeys at $1.50 each; 12 doz mallard ducks at $3.25; 20 doz rabbits at $1.25@1.50; 14 doz squirrels at $1.75@1.80; 3 doz opossums at $3.00; 10 carcasses venison at 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in moderate demand, at $3.00@3.50 in round lots, and $3.00@4.00 in small lots from store. There is a fair local and shipping demand for cranberries at $10.50@12.00 per brl for cultivated. The receipts are falling off somewhat, and they are a shade firmer. Sales include 114 brls apples at $3.00@3.50; 200 brls do at $3.60@3.75; 30 brls do at $2.50@2.85; 1 car choice reds at $3.50 on track; 50 brls cranberries at $11.50; 250 brls do at $10.50; 50 brls wild at $7.50; 6 baskets quinces at 90c.

GROCERIES—No changes were reported in connection with this market to-day. Business was fair, and the prices current yesterday were sustained. Following are the quotations:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 21½@22c; Costa Rica, choice, 23½@23¾c, do, prime, 22¼@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13¼@13⅝c; A, standard, 12⅜@12½c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12¼c; B, 12⅛@12¼c; extra C, 12⅛@12¼c; C, No. 2, 12@12⅛c; yellow C, 11½@11⅝c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10⅞@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9½@9⅞c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11⅛@11⅜c; do prime, 10⅜@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 23@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅜@6⅞c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅜c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅞@6⅞c; White Rose, 6½@6⅞c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Is coming forward with more freedom, but as yet the offerings do not exceed the requirements of the trade, and prices keep well up. The principal inquiry is to supply local wants, though there is some demand for shipment East—chiefly to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was unchanged in any essential particular. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and the quoted prices are readily obtained. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—A very firm feeling being developed in this market, the best hops are most of them picked up, and are now held quite firmly at 35@45c. Brewers are only moderately supplied; we hear of a few instances where they have received consignments direct from Germany, but aside from this, foreign hops have not yet made their appearance here, and many believe they will not be able to compete with our own. The New York market is very firm, and hops are being imported quite freely. We now quote: Strictly choice at 45c; fair to medium, 35@40c; common, 25c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Choice comb is salable at 30@35c, and scarce; fair grades quotable at 25@28c; strained honey is dull at 12½@16c.

IRON AND STEEL—The average demand prevailed, former prices being sustained. We continue to quote:

Flat iron	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6 5-10	rates
Rounds and squares	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	per lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	per lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	per lb

LEATHER—Prices were firm all around, with a decided upward tendency in city harness and some other descriptions of domestic leather. A liberal business was doing at the subjoining quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	37
Line, city, per lb	41@	43
Kip, per lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, per ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, per ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LEMONS—Were in moderate demand at previous prices. We continue to quote: Palermo and Messina at $7.50@8.00; Malagas at $6.50@7.00. Oranges are in tolerably fair demand at $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There were no new features to note under this head. The demand is moderate, and prices rule steady at the following range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 5, 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in light demand. Prices are without variation, and continue to rule as follows: 10d per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; do 3d, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was very little trading under this head. Prices are unchanged, and continue quotable as follows:

Manilla rope, per lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, per lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, per lb	20	@ 22
Marline, per lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, per lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, per bale	5.00	@5.25
Pitch, per brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, per brl	6.50	@7.00

OILS—Linseed was again quoted strong, with a tendency to advance. Carbon and turpentine were also very firm. Lard oil remains easy. Other descriptions were steady. We make no change in our list: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were dull at former quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Was in moderate request; prices are irregular. Turkeys in large supply and quotable at 10@12½c; chickens dull at $1.50@3.25. Sales include 3,200 lbs choice dry picked turkeys at 12½c; 1,400 lbs fancy at 13c; 3,800 lbs do at 12c; 800 lbs at 11c; 1,800 lbs at 10c; 10 doz chickens (fancy) at $3.50; 49 doz do at $3.00; 26 doz at $2.50; 10 doz fair at $2.00; 10 doz poor at $1.00; 5 doz geese at $12.00; 6 doz do at $10.00; 14 doz at $6.00@8.00; 4 coops do at $10.00; 4 doz dressed ducks at $4.50; 20 doz do at $3.50@4.00.

POTATOES—The scarcity of potatoes continue, and the market is firm at 70@75c in car lots on track; 80c delivered. Peach blows sell from store at 80@90c; Prince Alberts at 70c. We note sales of 1 car peach-blows at 80c delivered; 3 cars at 75c on track; 150 bu Ohio at 95c; 200 bu in small lots from store at 90c; 325 bu do at 80@85c; 100 bu Prince Albert at 70c.

SALT—Was in demand and firmer. Stocks are very light. We continue to quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.40; ordinary, coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.40; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue in fair demand at former prices. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.80
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	63c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were in very good demand, yesterday's prices being generally adhered to. Sales of timothy were made at $2.80@3.25 for common to prime seed. Clover at $4.90@5.10; mammoth at $5.45@5.50 for fair seed; flax quotable at $1.62½@1.65, and Hungarian at 75@90c, according to quality. Sales were reported of 140 bags prime timothy at $3.25; 45 bags at $3.20; 8 bags at $3.00; 13 bags at $2.80; 6 bags clover at $5.10; 50 bags at $5.05; 8 bags at $4.90; 4 bags good mammoth at $5.50; 4 bags do at $5.45; 25 bags flax tair at $1.62½; 40 bags Hungarian at 90c; 62 bags do at 75c.

TEAS—The condition of the tea market was much the same as noted in previous reports. Choice greens and blacks are in light stock and are firm, while low grades and oolong are weak. Following are the quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@55c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at full prices: Beach, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There were no new features to note in connection with this market. The demand was moderate and prices continue steady, as for the past week. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	50@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@44c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	43@48c
Extra, pulled	43@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	2,317	17,418	636
Tuesday	2,753	15,194	959
Wednesday	2,211	25,256	1,372
Thursday	1,200	22,000	800
Total	8,481	79,868	3,767
Same time last week	10,540	103,216	3,877
Week before last	6,123	102,202	4,349

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	892	4,008	185
Tuesday	768	4,003	....
Wednesday	1,253	3,174	....
Total	2,913	11,185	185

CATTLE—If there was any change in this market to-day, the change certainly was not in favor of sellers. Measured by the number of transfers reported, business was moderately active, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 head changing hands, but there was very little interest manifested by any class of buyers, and sales dragged heavily from the opening to the close, with prices decidedly in buyers' favor. The marked falling off in the receipts (only about 1,200 head arrived) enabled sellers to prevent any further very marked reduction, an ⅛c, perhaps, covering the decline; but little consolation was to be derived from this fact when it is remembered that since Saturday last values have depreciated nearly 50@62½c per 100 lbs on all grades of shipping stock. There were several droves of really fine beeves among the offerings, but, with three or four exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.25, while the bulk of the sales were at the low range of $2.50@4.75. The extreme range was $1.50@5.75—the inside for bulls, and the outside for choice, smooth, well fatted steers averaging 1,440 lbs. Cows were especially dull, and sales were mostly at $2.50@3.00. A few choice sold at $3.25@3.50. The supply of Texas cattle was light, and only a few transfers were effected. The market closed dull and weak, with many droves unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.50@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
19 butchers' cows	1,058	$3.00
16 butchers' cows	1,100	3.15
18 choice steers	1,374	5.50
17 thin steers	1,082	3.25
11 Texas cattle	1,124	3.75
18 butchers' stock	1,131	3.25
18 cows	922	3.12½
10 fleshy steers	1,087	3.87½
16 good steers	1,301	5.12½
29 stock steers	947	3.37½
13 stock steers	978	3.10
64 good steers	1,380	5.15
16 fair steers	1,206	4.62½
48 fair steers	1,202	4.20
13 butchers' cows	885	2.50
24 butchers' steers	1,131	4.12½
35 fleshy steers	1,192	4.00
41 good steers	1,288	5.00
16 good steers	1,352	5.30
12 fair steers	1,152	4.75
66 fair steers	1,283	4.25
16 good steers	1,332	5.50
30 good steers	1,465	5.50
16 good steers	1,300	5.00
23 stockers	806	3.85
17 butchers' steers	1,199	4.25
17 stockers	1,011	3.25
15 stockers	922	3.35

HOGS—There was no appreciable change in the market to-day, either in tone or in prices. The demand was active,—chiefly on packing account,—and sellers had no difficulty in fully sustaining the prices current yesterday afternoon. The weather was favorable, and the quality of the hogs excellent, and, all things considered, the condition of the market was satisfactory, both to buyers and sellers. Shippers picked up a few choice smooth assorted lots at $3.95@4.00, but sales at these figures were rare, the major portion changing hands at $3.75@3.85. Michigan "shock" fed, and some coarse mixed lots, were disposed of at $3.60@3.65. The supply, as will be seen, was large, but nearly everything sold, and the market closed steady. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
112	257	$3.90	68	223	$3.60	119	380	$4.00
51	260	3.75	51	305	3.85	45	332	3.80
42	323	3.80	54	238	3.80	45	352	3.87½
102	275	3.80	71	193	3.90	55	301	3.75
45	372	3.90	52	276	3.90	42	339	3.85
51	317	3.85	131	343	3.90	47	345	3.90
28	210	3.80	61	191	4.00	58	261	3.80
34	227	3.75	85	222	4.00	56	283	3.75
20	190	3.70	54	271	3.77½	65	238	3.90
55	246	3.75	66	208	4.00	96	287	3.80
113	276	3.80	56	273	3.80	107	257	3.70
51	258	3.75	159	370	3.92½	45	329	3.90
119	267	3.75	130	319	3.92½	53	258	3.75
55	257	3.75	128	232	3.92½	56	242	3.75
32	218	3.75	43	335	3.80	45	317	3.85
67	230	4.00	62	233	3.90	43	345	3.80
46	332	3.90	123	220	4.00	98	286	[illegible]
50	260	3.90	95	292	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.75
54	282	3.85	38	447	3.90	[illegible]	223	3.75
51	270	3.75	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	291	3.75
52	287	3.75	51	398	3.90	58	287	3.75
48	289	3.80	43	369	3.90	57	273	3.75
54	272	3.80	50	277	3.75	52	299	3.85
51	383	3.80	60	273	3.75	55	141	3.90
42	362	3.80	49	301	3.75			

SHEEP—There was little doing in this branch of the market, owing to the absence of desirable stock. There was inquiry for good to choice mutton qualities both on local and shipping account, but the supply of these descriptions was inconsiderable, and values are little better than nominal at $4.50@5.00. The poorer qualities sell slowly at $3.25@4.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

AT THE YARDS.—Trade was again moderately active to-day. Buyers were in fair attendance, and there was a good demand for building material, such as joist, scantling, etc. Considerable activity was also experienced in flooring and common siding. We again quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, per m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—As usual considerable activity was experienced in the hardwood yards to-day. The movement was chiefly confined to 6-inch grooved and matched flooring. Box boards were also in good demand. Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	25.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axles	75.00
Wagon poles (each)	60@ 75
Hickory	55@ 80
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00
Culls	18.00

The receipts and shipments for the 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, as follows:

	Receipts.
Lumber, m	307
Shingles, m	400
Lath, m	50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE MATTERS.

Wind from the Northeast—cloudy.

—Scow Mary Ellen is in dry-dock at Sandy [illegible]. She will be thoroughly repaired this winter.

—The schooner American has netted $12,000 profit this season. She is laid up at [illegible] port, and will be repaired and refitted this [illegible]ter.

—The propeller Russia has been taken [to] Detroit, and is now in dry-dock. She will [be] thoroughly overhauled and refitted this w[inter]. The Captain states that the value of [the] vessel, recently lost, was $40,000; cargo of [...] bushels of wheat, $40,000, all of which is a [total] loss.

—The steamer Florence, which was sunk a couple of weeks since, by running against a [...], has been raised and taken to Mt. Clemens, [where] she is now being repaired.

—Schooner Annie Mulvey, with foreign g[oods] for Erie, has made several attempts to get from the Welland Canal. She made one [...] Saturday, and was unsuccessful.

—The steamer Benton is ice-blockaded at [Che]boygan. She has made several efforts [to get] out, but the project has been abandoned fo[r the] present.

—The River and Lake Shore Line have [sold] the steamer City of Sandusky to Captain [...] May, of Keswick, Ont., and Captain Dra[...] Cleveland. The price paid was $40,000. [The] boat will be put upon the Cleveland and Stanley route next season.

—The props Comet, from Buffalo an[d St.] Joseph, and Oconto, from Chicago, all h[eavily] laden with goods for that port, failed to [reach] Green Bay, and unloaded at Bay ports, w[hence] the freight will reach its destination by rail. [The] comet got into Peshtigo by sawing a ch[annel] through the ice, and the Chicago boats r[eturned to] Menominee.

—The Detroit *Tribune* has the follo[wing]: "Four of the Northern Transportation [Com]pany's propellers, the City of Boston, C[...] John Brown; Champlain, Captain Ira B[...]; St. Albans, Captain J. J. Knapp, and Law[...], Captain A. A. Reed, left this port at noon y[ester]day, bound for Chicago, with miscell[aneous] freight, amounting in the aggregate to [...] tons. The instructions of the comma[nders] were to get through if within the scope o[f hu]man power, and they started out with the [deter]mination to do all they could toward tha[t]. Just below Windmill Point they encount[ered a] field of solid ice six inches thick. No[t] daunted, they attacked the obstacle, and b[utt]ed away at it for an hour without gainin[g the] least advantage. The stem of the St. A[lbans] was armed with heavy iron sheathing, bu[t it] was twisted and broken as though it had [been] mere tin-foil. She also lost thirty or forty [feet] of her rail. The Champlain also began to [leak] quite badly, and the other two were m[ore or] less injured. They all finally put abou[t and] came back to Detroit, where it is likely [they] will remain this winter.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TR[AINS].

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Satu[rday ex]cepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. [§ Ar]rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Lo[uisiana] (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Satur[day via] Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, a[nd daily] except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILRO[AD].

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixte[enth-st.], and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Bri[ggs House] and at depots.

	Leave.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. [Ticket] office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champ[aign].

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI T[HROUGH] LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., [cor. Madi]son; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner [Lake-]st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and [...]. Only line running Saturday night to Cincinnati. The [...] sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:30 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 10:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAIL[ROAD].

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. [Ticket office,] 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAIL[ROAD].

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. [Ticket office,] southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

	Leave.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAIL[ROAD].

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner [Ca]nal and Kinzie-sts. Out-Freight office, corner of [...] Kinzie-sts. In-Freight office at P., C. & St. L. [Depot, cor]ner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket [office,] Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & [CHICAGO RAILWAY].

	Leave.
Day Express	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]

GREAT WESTERN RA[ILWAY].

MICHIGAN CENTRAL [RAILROAD].

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]

[INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.]

[GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.]

HENRY C. WENTW[ORTH], General Passen[ger Agent].

BRIDGEPORT REDEEMED.

Model Slaughter Hous[e] Movement.

[Satis]faction of Property Holde[rs] Thereaway.

[...] unlike delighted Ethiopia in Scripture, t[he] unsavory region of Bridgeport has [begun] to "stretch out her hands" for what h[as] already assured her in the way of relie[f. She] can at least take her hands from h[er offen]ded nostrils, and our citizens can do t[he sa]me, and enjoy the future southwest prai[rie bree]zes of summer untainted by slaughter-hou[se stench]. When this Model Slaughter House, n[ow] strongly in hand by the opulent and po[werful] Union Stock Yards Company, is finish[ed, Bri]dgeport stenches will become only tra[ditions], and it will be impossible to suggest [to pos]terity how vile they were. Dr. Rauch [deser]ves a laurel wreath for his victory, now w[on] [...], and the advocates of licensed stench [mus]t fold their tents and leave.

[...] the utmost satisfaction prevails in the w[hole l]eading southwest quarter of the city at [the pro]clamation of emancipation pronounced, a[nd the i]mmediate effect upon the development of [th]e neighborhood is promised, and inevita[ble. Our] readers will have noticed, in the report [of Sani]tary Superintendent Rauch, a descript[ion of the] proposed works to be erected, which sh[all com]bine all the latest improveme[nts in] slaughtering animals, and be, inde[ed, a m]odel to be copied by all parties interest[ed. Th]e establishment, it is now made certain, i[s to be l]ocated near the Union Stock Yards, and [is to be c]onstructed and operated by the Union St[ock Ya]rd Company.

[Th]ey propose to slaughter about 300 head [...] daily; the dressed meat will be delive[red to] the city depots in refrigerator cars, and [the offa]l, blood, etc., manufactured immediately [into v]aluable fertilizer, in a manner entirely i[nof]fensive, this latter to be accomplished by [the A]lpley & Stover process, which has been f[avo]red by the Board of Health and other [offi]cials. It is understood that the plans [will be] completed in a few days. Enough has [alrea]dy been accomplished to warrant the expe[ctation] that ground will be broken about Jan[uary 1, and] the works completed not later than Ma[y ...] in contemplation to ultimately increase [the cap]acity of these works so as to slaughter [a large] proportion of the cattle now shipped E[ast, and] forward the dressed meat to New [York and] other Eastern cities. Dr. Rauch is des[erving of] the thanks of the community for hav[ing ac]complished this object; and it is evident f[rom the] tenor of his report that every slaughter[ing and pack]ing-house in the city will be obliged, soo[ner or] later, to adopt some method by which [the nu]isance created shall be effectually abolis[hed. Up] to this time, the resistance to the redemp[tion of] Bridgeport and the relief of our whole [city fr]om an unwholesome nuisance has appare[ntly be]en expended by scribbling letter writers [and pr]otests from bogus scientists, though mos[t of them] must have written with one hand hol[ding the] nose, while the other drove the pen. [...] a furnace hotter than that of Shadr[ach, Mes]hach, and Abednego is to be heated fo[r the de]struction of all sources of evil odors, p[...] [...]sion will heat a still hotter one for those [who] [re]fuse a resort to it. It must be done. It [...]

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The lodging-house on North Union str[eet, in t]he old police station—has been fitted up [and wi]ll be open for the accommodation of vag[rants and] others this evening.

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The gamblers who were arrested at [No. ... W]est Madison street, at 1 o'clock ye[sterday m]orning, were before Justice Scully at 10 [o'clock. T]he keeper, Thomas Wilson, was fined $[...] [and the e]ight inmates $25 each.

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A team of horses attached to a hearse, [owned] by T. W. Wagner, of No. 109 Blue Island av[enue, r]an away from the Milwaukee avenue depo[t yest]erday afternoon. Wagner was thrown o[ff and s]lightly hurt, and the vehicle was demol[ished.] A coffin had been removed from the hearse [just] before the horses started.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CONCERT.

The benefit concert in aid of St. Luke['s Hos]pital takes place this evening, at Standar[d Hall,] corner Michigan avenue and Thirteenth [street].

Clear... 20.00
Cults... 15.00

The receipts and shipments for the la hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipm
Lumber, m	307	
Shingles, m	450	
Lath, m	50	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE MATTERS.

Wind from the Northeast—cloudy.

—Scow Mary Ellen is in dry-dock at Sandy She will be thoroughly repaired this winter.

—The schooner American has netted $12,000 profit this season. She is laid up at port, and will be repaired and refitted this ter.

—The propeller Russia has been taken Detroit, and is now in dry-dock. She wi thoroughly overhauled and refitted this w The Captain states that the value of vessel, recently lost, was $40,000; cargo of bushels of wheat, $40,000, all of which is a loss.

—The steamer Florence, which was su couple of weeks since, by running against a has been raised and taken to Mt. Clemens, w she is now being repaired.

—Schooner Annie Mulvey, with foreign g for Erie, has made several attempts to get from the Welland Canal. She made one Saturday, and was unsuccessful.

—The steamer Benton is ice-blockaded at boygan. She has made several efforts t out, but the project has been abandoned fo present.

—The River and Lake Shore Line have the steamer City of Sandusky to Captain May, of Keswick, Ont., and Captain Dra Cleveland. The price paid was $40,000. boat will be put upon the Cleveland and Stanley route next season.

—The props Comet, from Buffalo an Joseph, and Oconto, from Chicago, all h laden with goods for that port, failed to Green Bay, and unloaded at Bay ports, w the freight will reach its destination by rail comet got into Peshtigo by sawing a ch through the ice, and the Chicago boats re Menominee.

—The Detroit *Tribune* has the follo "Four of the Northern Transportation pany's propellers, the City of Boston, C John Brown; Champlain, Captain Ira Bi St. Albans, Captain J. J. Knapp, and Law Captain A. A. Reed, left this port at noon y day, bound for Chicago, with miscell freight, amounting in the aggregate to tons. The instructions of the comma were to get through if within the scope o man power, and they started out with the mination to do all they could toward tha Just below Windmill Point they encounte field of solid ice six inches thick. No daunted, they attacked the obstacle, and b ed away at it for an hour without gainin least advantage. The stem of the St. A was armed with heavy iron sheathing, bu was twisted and broken as though it had mere tin-foil. She also lost thirty or fort of her rail. The Champlain also began to quite badly, and the other two were no less injured. They all finally put abou came back to Detroit, where it is likely will remain this winter.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TR

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Satu cepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Lo (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Satur Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILRO

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixte and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Brig and at depots.

	Leave.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	‡8:15 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo Express	‡8:15 p. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	‡8:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	‡9:15 p. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	4:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	5:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	6:10 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champ

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI T LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corn son; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-secon

Leave Chicago	*8:00 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	*4:20 p. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*9:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 3:1 Only line running Saturday night to Cincinnati. sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROA

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.
Dubuque Night Express	*10:15 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAIL

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticke 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAIL

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticke southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.
Elkhart Accommodation	3:40 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAIL

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corne nal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. D ner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.
Mail	*7:40 a. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE &

	Leave.
Day Express	*5:00 a. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.
Mail	*3:45 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommod	

GREAT WESTERN RAIL

st., and foot of Twen 75 Canal-st., corner of Madi

MICHIGAN CENT

Depot, foot of Ticket

	Leave.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.
Jackson accommodation	*3:35 p. m.
Atlantic Express	*5:15 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.	
Mail	*5:30 a. m.
Night Express	†9:30 p. m.
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HENRY C. WENTWO
General Passeng

BRIDGEPORT REDEEMED.

Model Slaughter House Movement.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CONCERT.

The benefit concert in aid of St. Luke's Hos pital takes place this evening, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, under the auspices of the Chicago Musical College. The programme, as will be seen below, is one of rare excellence, both vocally and instrumentally, and the ladies who take part in it are well known in musical circles as among the best of our home musicians. Those who attend may rely, therefore, upon enjoying a pleasant musical entertainment. The excellent charity which this concert has been devised to aid presents a strong claim upon the public. It is accomplishing a great and good work, and deserves to be handsomely sustained. Standard Hall should, therefore, be crowded this evening. The programme is as follows:

1. Piano—Wedding March (16 hands)....Mendelssohn
Misses Pargo, Keith, Phillips, Field, McCormick, Oakely, Bertie, La Fayette.
2. Piano—"Variations"....Schumann
Misses Jessie Eastman and Carrie Pratt.
3. Voice—"Who's at My Window?"....Osborn
Mrs. F. G. Hall.
4. Piano—"Rigoletto"....Liszt
Miss Nettie Roberts.
5. Voice—Duo, "Trust Her Not"....Balfe
Miss A. L. Lewis and Mrs. F. Ullman.
6. Piano—"Norma"....Thalberg
Misses Annie Swan and Minnie Ward.
7. Voice—"La Fioraja"....Bevignani
Mrs. C. D. Carrington.
8. Piano—Symphony....Haydn
Misses Dora Monroe and Lizzie Hallowell.
9. Piano—"Tannhauser" March....Wagner
Mrs. S. A. Phelps.
10. Voice—Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin"..Wagner

MR. BARRETT'S BENEFIT.

At Aiken's Theatre this evening, Mr. Barrett, for his benefit, will enact the character of *Iago*, in Shakspeare's great tragedy of "Othello." The play will be put upon the stage in a correct manner, and the star will be supported by the leading members of Mr. Aiken's company, which is by all odds, at least so far as the gentlemen are concerned, the strongest combination ever regularly connected with any theatre in Chicago. The distribution of characters will be as follows:

Iago	Lawrence Barrett
Othello	Frank Lawlor
Cassio	Frank E. Aiken
Duke	J. F. Dean
Roderigo	F. R. Pierce
Brabantio	Henry Driscoll
Gratiano	John Thompson
Montano	J. H. Howland
Lodovico	Fred. Woodhull
Messenger	J. C. Cline
Desdemona	Anna Lanagan
Emelia	Clara Fisher Maeder

THE SUFFRAGE MATINEE.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Miss Emily Faithfull and Miss Cady Stanton will address the citizens of Chicago, this afternoon, at Myers' Opera House. Miss Emily Faithfull, the distinguished English philanthropist, has just returned from Ann Arbor, and is highly gratified with her investigation of the University of Michigan. She will, no doubt, on her return to England, through her magazine, do much to introduce more advanced methods into English schools. Miss Faithfull's reputation as a reader is well-known on the other side of the water, and we are glad to find that she will give some dramatic recitations this afternoon.

STAR LECTURE AFFAIRS.

To-night Mrs. Scott-Siddons makes her only appearance on the West Side in the Union Park Congregational Church, which promises to be filled to its utmost capacity. The programme, which has already been published, is one which will call forth her varied powers, and as she proved herself to be of an obliging disposition when she read here before, she will undoubtedly comply with the wish which is generally expressed to add to her other selections the Sleep-Walking Scene from "Macbeth."

"Oliver Optic" is to give a novel entertainment under the auspices of the Star Course, being nothing less than a lecture matinee for children, when he will tell them all about "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Young Printer." The lecture is to be given to-morrow afternoon in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

Mrs. Macdonald has written a note to Rev. Laird Collier, in which she says that her husband is slowly recovering, and hopes soon to be able to fill his engagement in the Star course.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

Attachment of Philip Arnold's Property at Elizabethtown, Ky.—Suit Brought for the Recovery of Nearly Half a Million of Dollars.

Elizabethtown, Ky. (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The diamond frauds which have engaged the wires of the Associated Press from the Pacific coast for several days, have at last culminated in one of the largest civil suits that was ever brought in the Hardin Circuit Court.

Quite a sensation was created on our streets, this morning, when it was noised around that the safe at his residence, and the valuables of Philip Arnold, Esq., in the bank of Thomas Polk & Co., bankers at this place, had been attached by the Sheriff. To see the property of a reputed millionaire attached by an officer of the law, was enough to create a sensation, and it did it to perfection. At the Clerk's office of the Hardin Circuit Court is a long petition, in which one Wm. M. Lent, of San Francisco, desires equity to return to him three hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Philip Arnold, John Slack, and others, which he claims was obtained from him fraudulently. The petition is reduced to a nutshell in the following affidavit for an attachment, which is filed in the case:

THE AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. M. Lent vs. Philip Arnold, John Slack, etc.—Plaintiff's affidavit for attachment. Hardin Circuit Court.

The plaintiff, Wm. M. Lent, says that he has this day commenced an action in equity in this court against the defendants, Philip Arnold, John Slack, Mary E. Arnold, S. B. Thomas, J. M. Polk and J. H. Thomas, &c., and here refers to his said petition in equity and makes the same part hereof. The nature of plaintiff's claim in this action is to recover from the defendants, Philip Arnold and John Slack, the sum of $350,000, which amount was obtained from him by them by fraud and by fraudulent representations made by them to plaintiff in reference to diamonds, rubies, and emeralds being found upon lands in a certain district of country, to-wit, in Colorado Territory, which fraudulent representations were made in pursuance of a fraudulent conspiracy and combination between said Arnold and Slack and allies, for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the plaintiff and the public generally in reference to the value of said lands, and by means of which false and fraudulent representations said Arnold and Slack fraudulently obtained from the plaintiff the consideration of the sale by them to plaintiff of the information of the locality of said land and of said pretended right of discovery of the locality of said precious stones, when, in fact, said representations were all wholly false and fraudulent. No such diamonds, rubies, and emeralds were found upon or in any such land, but were scattered and planted thereon and therein by said Arnold and Slack and their confederates, for the fraudulent purpose of deceiving and defrauding the plaintiff and the public at large, and inducing plaintiff and the public at large to believe that said diamonds and other precious stones were found upon and in said lands in their natural formation and production. Plaintiff refers to said petition for a more detailed statement of the nature of his claims.

Plaintiff's claim is just. The amount which he believes he ought to recover from the defendants, Philip Arnold and John Slack, is the sum of $350,000.

Plaintiff says that the defendant, Philip Arnold, who is a resident of Hardin County, Ky., has left the county of his residence to avoid the service of a summons upon him, so conceals himself that a summons cannot be served upon him; has sold, conveyed, and otherwise disposed of his property, and suffered and permitted it to be sold, with the fraudulent intent to cheat, hinder, and delay his creditors, and is about to sell, convey, and otherwise dispose of his property with the fraudulent intent to cheat, hinder, and delay his creditors.

B. H. Bristow says he is the agent and attorney of the plaintiff, Wm. M. Lent, who is absent from Hardin County, and from the State of Kentucky, and he believes the statement in the foregoing affidavits are true.

B. H. BRISTOW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by B. H. Bristow, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1872.

C. M. FRAIZE, Clerk.

So ends the document which caused the flutter in our town this morning, and which will be read with great interest from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There are two sides to all cases, and especially to suits in equity, and as Mr. Lent has had his say on paper, the next in order is the answer of the defendants. It gives a fine opening for the legal talent of our vicinity, and all our lawyers are looking very wisely this morning, indicating that they would win the case, no matter which side they are employed upon. Among the lawyers already employed are General B. H. Bristow, of Philadelphia, and Hon. John M. Harlan and A. E. Willson, Esq., of Louisville, for the plaintiffs.

A bond was given by the plaintiff in the sum of $750,000 in order to obtain an attachment which was levied on the articles mentioned above, at 10 p. m. last night. All day yesterday the wires between Louisville and San Francisco were kept busy making preparations for the commencement of this suit, the telegraph bill falling not much short of $300.

MUNN & SCOTT.

Another Act of the New Local Drama.

The Ex-Elevator Men Taken into Custody to Prevent Their Escape from the City.

It having transpired that Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott were about to leave the city, probably yesterday evening, steps were taken for their arrest just before the closing of the Courts. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, the following petition and affidavit were placed in the hands of Judge Drummond:

Your petitioners, John P. McGregor and George D. Lincoln, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, two of said bankrupts, are about to depart from this State, with no certainty of their returning; that said bankrupts have not yet been examined by said Assignees, except upon a few points, and their presence and testimony will be indispensable in many things relating to said estate, and to answering to such orders as the Court may hereafter make in this case. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that said Munn & Scott may be compelled to give bond, with sufficient security, for their appearance before the Register, in Court, whenever the same may be required by said Register, in such sum as the Court may determine.

George D. Lincoln's affidavit, accompanying the petition, avers that within the past four weeks the said Munn told him that he was going to leave, yesterday, for some point on the Central Pacific Railroad, or in California; and that Mrs. Scott told him that as soon as their exempt property was made over to them, she and her husband intended to go to some point in the Western Territories. In accordance with the petition and affidavit, the Marshal was ordered, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to arrest the said Munn & Scott, and to hold them until they gave bail, to be fixed by the District Judge, and as the Judge left for his residence shortly afterwards, these gentlemen will probably have been under arrest all night, and be brought up before the Judge to give the necessary bail this morning.

PETITION OF JESSE HOYT.

On the petition of Jesse Hoyt, of New York, yesterday filed in the bankruptcy side of the District Court, praying for the sale of the property assigned to him by Ira Y. Munn, which has been the subject of so many examinations, the Assignees in the estate were, yesterday, ruled to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. The rule says that the depositions taken herein may be read by either party, and that either party may produce affidavits. The petition contains no facts not already made public in these columns. It will be remembered that the property principally mortgaged consists of the Munn & Scott elevator, and undivided three-fourths of the Northwestern elevator, and an undivided five sixteenths of the City and Union elevators. The petitioner alleges as the ground for an immediate sale that he is unable to place any insurance on the elevators in consequence of distrust occasioned by recent proceedings, and that the property is inadequate security for the money due him, amounting to $350,000.

What It Cost Horace Greeley to Sign Jeff. Davis' Bail Bond.

From the Hartford Courant.

"The American Conflict," written by Horace Greeley, was published in this city by O. D. Case & Co., who were compelled, after the first volume was in type, to keep presses running night and day to supply to demands of agents. No book previously published had met with such a rapid sale, excepting, perhaps, Mrs. Stowe's famous novel. Nearly, if not quite, two hundred and fifty thousand copies of the first volume were disposed of, and the sale was still going on successfully when the second volume appeared. The publishers were justified in supposing that the second would have as extensive a sale as the first volume, as every one who had purchased the book for its historical value would surely get the complete thing. When the sale of the second volume had reached some 60,000 or 70,000 copies, and lightning presses were rushing it off by hundreds every day to meet the urgent call of agents in the field, Mr. Greeley signed the bail bond of Jeff. Davis, and from that time the sale virtually ceased. That stroke of his pen cut off thousands of dollars from the profits of the publishers, who had depended upon the sale of the first volume to cover expenses, and expected their reward out of the sale of the second, and it took also a good deal of money out of Mr. Greeley's pocket. In a letter of Mr. Greeley's, made public since his death, he alluded to two notable things in his life, first, that he threw away the United States Senatorship when he published an article in the *Tribune*, following close upon the end of the war, in favor of universal amnesty, and, second, threw away a fortune when he signed the bond for the release of Jefferson Davis. Undoubtedly the last statement has reference to the sale of "The American Conflict," and that he did sacrifice a fortune, or a good part of one, is evident from the fact that so far as the sale extended he was paid by the publishers $50,000. Out of this probably it did not cost him over $5,000 for the work of assistants, so that he cleared a handsome sum; but it is supposed that he saved only a very little of it, as he was constantly giving, giving, giving—and very many times to people who imposed upon his credulity. The book is now sold to some extent, netting to Mr. Greeley before he died only about $175 a year, however. It never recovered the fatal blow it got when the autograph of the great philosopher helped to release the autocrat of the great rebellion.

The Baggage Smasher's Ideal Railroad Passenger.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

Fourteen years ago, a regularly checked trunk arrived by one of the trains at the Bridgeport depot, and, no one calling for it, it was placed in the baggage-room. No person called to claim the trunk for eleven years. At the expiration of that time, a gentleman appeared at the baggage-room and inquired of the baggage-master if he had in his possession a trunk that came to Bridgeport by rail, some eleven years ago. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he presented a duplicate check, and inquired how much he had to pay for the storage. The baggage-master examined the check, found it would be about $2 for the eleven years. The gentleman said the price was satisfactory, and he would call the next day, pay up the cost of the storage, and take the trunk away. He then left. Three more years have now passed, but the gentleman has not returned for the trunk, and it still awaits an owner at the baggage store-rooms of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in this city.

Singular Results of a Fall.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

An accident, attended with singular results, occurred in Easton not long since. Mr. Thomas Wade, a resident of that place, fell down a flight of stairs, striking his side across the rail near the bottom. He experienced no inconvenience from the fall, excepting the loss of his voice. For two or three days his power of utterance was entirely gone. He could not speak, even in a whisper, and was obliged to make his wants known and converse with his friends, by means of a slate and pencil. At the expiration of that time his voice came again, and he immediately felt a weakness in his side as if the life had departed from it.

M. B. Hogan, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, tendered his resignation of that office on Wednesday.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 159 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend purchased at the highest cash rates by J. N. WETHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL, AND secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED farms in sums from $1,000 to $50,000. D. R. PEARSONS, 48 East Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate, in sums not less than $5,000. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$15,000, $10,000, AND $3,000, ON CITY real estate; will pay 10 per cent and commissions. P 97, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON GOVERNMENT BOND security. Address A G C, 953 State-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON GILT-EDGED TRUST deeds on improved property in this city, for one or two years, at 10 per cent interest. Full abstracts of title required. J. MASON PARKER, No. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR LESS SUMS, on inside real estate; large security required. S. E. WELLS, Room 15, Republic Life Building.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 15 FEET long by 56 inches diameter, 42x4 in flues; with fire front, britchen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 865 South Halsted-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—2,000,000 PCS LATH, IN QUANTITIES to suit. R. FOWLER & CO., 350 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.:
Michigan-av.—House and lot, 40x175 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av.—House and lot, near Sixteenth-st., $11,500.
Wabash-av.—House and lot, near Twenty-fifth-st.
Wabash-av.—House and lot, cor. Thirtieth-st.
Indiana-av.—Three houses and lots near Twenty-sixth-st.
Michigan-av.—Four houses and lots near Twenty-sixth-st.
Hurlbut-st.—House and lot, corner Grant-place, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 308 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st.; $3,000; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS $400, RESIDENCE lots $250; first payment $100 and $50, balance on long time; in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st. A first-class omnibus line is now running from Diversey-st., on Milwaukee-av., to State-st., carrying passengers to and from the business part of the city in time to make a full day's work. Call at the office and go see this property. Bus horses wanted. WISNER BROTHERS, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPERTY on Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.
5 lots on Commercial-st., $500 each; near Milwaukee-av.
5 lots on Wood-st., $500 each; near Milwaukee-av.
3 lots on Noble-st., $500 each; near Chicago-av.
3 lots on Rose-st., $600 each; near Chicago-av.
1 lot on Wells-st., ... WISNER & TALLMAN, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—30x125 FEET ON SANGAMON-ST., near VanBuren. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln-sts., 25x125 ft., cheap for cash. Inquire of owner, on premises, 119 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—164 WEST LAKE-ST., LOT AND ALL improvements, fronts on two streets, at a bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
50 feet, State-st., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
50 feet, Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.
5 acres, corner Fifty-fifth-st. and boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av.
A large list of residence, business, and other property.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50x165, ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., $50 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—125x112, CORNER SHURTLIFF-AV. and Thirty-first-st.; also 54x120, corner Douglas-place and Stanton-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR GOOD UNIMPROVed property, four new 2-story houses, South Side, 13 rooms each, rented for $220 per month. Inquire H. J. CHRISTOPH, 165 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS OUTSIDE THE FIRE limits, on Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., near Lincoln, at $1,000 and $1,200. Allport-st., near Twenty-second and Clayton, $800. Thirty-first and Laurel-sts., opposite the Holden School, at $550, $600, $650, and $700. All on easy terms and long time. Full abstract to be shown, perfect title, and warrantee deeds. AYRES & EOFF, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, southeast corner Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON WABASH-AV., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., east front; price, $11,000; terms easy. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison, corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $450—ONLY $50 DOWN. We have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to street cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH LASALLE-ST., JUST north of Schiller-st., 46 feet east front, also 46 feet west front by 150 feet deep; address or apply to owner, 22 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—SOME AS LOW AS $750—LOTS ON Jackson, Adams, and Van Buren, east of California. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 8 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO and Calumet River; or exchange for city property. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—50 FEET FRONTing the upper South Park, at $50 per foot; one-half cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st., near Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR GRACELAND, AT A decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING EAST ON Stony Island-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts., near Cornell. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, West Evanston, and Glencoe lots, blocks, or houses of from 5 to 10 rooms, for sale at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in their own property. Monthly payments will buy a home. A good house of 8 rooms to rent cheap in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—A FINE STOCK or hay farm, situated two miles west of Sandoval, Ill., the junction of the Ohio & Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads; the best shipping point in Southern Illinois, and only 58 miles from St. Louis. The farm is mostly rolling prairie, contains 600 acres; 80 of fine timber, 250 of good meadow, 20 of wheat, all well fenced, good buildings, a never-failing well, and 3 springs of living water; would make two fine farms, the State road dividing about equal and leaving 17 acres of peach and apple orchard on each; good reasons given for selling; for further particulars, address E. B. REED, Sandoval, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL high-rolling land, 22 miles from city; house of 5 rooms, and 150 fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from depot, church, and graded school. For terms, apply to J. S. HAIR & CO., Room 36, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$320 CASH WILL PURCHASE 320 acres of patented land (no swamp) in Northern Iowa; address S 38, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL-LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 12, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1232, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st., a well-stocked farm, 200 to 500 acres. Will give good Irving Park lots in exchange.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, 200 TO 300 FEET on Prairie-av., between Forty-first and Forty-ninth-sts. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

10 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—FRONT BED ROOM—with or without board—$16, or $30 per month. Private family.

13 BRYAN PLACE, OPPOSITE UNION PARK.—Randolph-st. cars pass the door. Furnished rooms, with board, single or en suite.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board at $5 per week; day board $4. best in city; pleasant location.

41 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to rent; also, a few gentlemen boarders wanted; $5 per week; day boarders $3.50 per week.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with board for gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODAtions for two young gents and one married couple; table-board first-class.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—1 LARGE FURnished room, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, one single room.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO SINGLE FURnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, with first-class board.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN-ST.—Board and well furnished rooms to genteel parties. Price not exorbitant.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms and one back, with board, bath, &c.; room also for a few gents. References.

604 ADAMS-ST., 1 BLOCK FROM UNION Park—Two desirable front suites, with first-class accommodations, furnished or unfurnished, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One large room, unfurnished except new Brussels carpet—contains alcove, with hot and cold water, gas, grate and register; also one single furnished room for two, $12 per week with board.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 511 WEST MADISON-ST.—A few elegant family rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board; street cars pass the door every five minutes.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, for two or three gentlemen; single room for one gent. Day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished or unfurnished; also, desirable rooms for two or four gentlemen, with first-class board.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHed front room, with first-class table; also room for four gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, with or without board; no other boarders.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST NEAR Twenty-ninth—A front suite of furnished rooms, with first-rate board, $15 to married couple or $24 for four; a single room with fire, $7; everything first-class.

694 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SINGLE ROOM, with board; accommodations first-class; reference required.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD st.—Two or three genteel boarders accommodated with pleasant rooms and board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—A very desirable back parlor with board; also room for single gentleman.

A PARTY OF 3 OR 4 GENTLEMEN WISHING A first-class home in private family, north of Twenty-second-st., may address three days, G, care of Carrier 27, City.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE OF 11 rooms, furnished with new furniture, and finished complete with all modern improvements. Owner and wife wish to board with tenant for rent. Inquire at Rooms 1 and 2, No. 14 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—150 THROOP-ST. BRICK house containing 10 rooms. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, on the premises. Water, gas, and bath.

TO RENT—ONE NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms, hot and cold water; one block from street cars; three blocks west of centre of Lincoln Park. Also one 2-story and basement brick house, and one ten-room frame house in same neighborhood. Apply to W. J. DAVIS, Room 1, No. 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, with or without furniture. Apply on premises, 1226 Indiana-av., from 8 to 10 in the morning.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN AND PRAIRIE-AVS., beautiful marble houses, modern improvements, bay windows. Finest part of city. S. MEARS, 669 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland; one corner Lake and Egan-avs.; two at Hyde Park, furnished or unfurnished. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS; present party will take rooms for rent. Apply at 543 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW TWO-story and basement house, on Madison-av., in Hyde Park, near the railway station. Inquire of L. INGLEDEW, Room 17 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—1093 INDIANA-AV.; MODERN IMprovements; hot and cold water; small amount of furniture. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 379 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping or sleeping, in all parts of the city, by the CHICAGO RENTAL AND COLLECTION AGENCY, 21 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE 1012 West Adams-st; 11 rooms. Apply to A. KIDDER, 48 South Desplaines-st., 12 m.

TO RENT—A GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE ON CORNER West Lake and Hoyne-sts; gas, water, and barn; immediate possession. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM HOUSE, LINCOLN PARK, $40; 12-room house, Englewood, $25. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, WITH gas, water, bath, etc. No. 88 Langley-st., near Ellis Park. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. INQUIRE AT 1237 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—TO A small family, no children. Call at 411 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 800 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, comfortably furnished, possession at once. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 1325 Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF 6 BEAUTIFUL rooms, in new house, for housekeeping; half block from Madison-st. cars. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen and wives, and single gentlemen, at 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison. Gas and fire. Private house.

TO RENT—20 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A NICELY FURnished room or rooms en suite, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; private family.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT SUITE ON SECond floor of 651 Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at the rooms.

TO RENT—ONE DOUBLE AND TWO SINGLE rooms at 545 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN HALSTED STREET OPERA House Building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, WITH WATER and closets, $15 per month. Apply at 538 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT DINING-ROOM AND SECond story bed-rooms, at 307 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 687 West Morgan-st., containing 4 rooms, with closets, water, and gas fixtures, one block from street cars. Apply on the premises. House nearly new.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS IN THE SECOND, AND 3 rooms in the third floor, No. 130 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 134 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, WITH or without board, in private family, near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars; references required. Inquire at store, 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—ROOMS—PARTLY OR ENTIRELY FURnished, in a first-class house, centrally located on the South Side. Also part of house with dining-room and kitchen. Address K 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1029 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-third-st.—three furnished rooms, cheap, to gentlemen. No children taken. Furniture first-class. Front suite to rent to four ladies.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bed-room; back sitting-room with bed-room; price, $20 and $25 per month, with closets, fire, gas, and attendance, at 1021½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, well furnished front alcove room, with fire. Call 1019 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—EIGHT TO TEN ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; a good chance; will rent one or more. 258 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINgle; furnished in style and cared for, fire and gas included in the price of the rooms. Inquire in Room 42, 56 to 62 South Halsted-st. (over Home National Bank).

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ROOM 29 209 West Madison-st.—6 rooms and 2 closets, second story, on South Curtis-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at Central Hotel, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, fourth floor.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR A SMALL FAMily, and two furnished front rooms. No. 111 Archer-av., east of Twenty-second-st. ED. KREYSSLER.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—148 STATE-ST., SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors, and basement. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR A LUNCH COUNTER, IN A first-class saloon; best location in the city. Apply Room 4, 76 Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A FINE LAW OFFICE, at 185 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—124 SOUTH CLARK-ST., THREE OFfices; two front and one rear, all connecting; splendid rooms for Board of Trade operators as here is an entrance from Board of Trade alley; rent very low. Inquire of WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD, LIGHT, FRONT office over my store, Nos. 58 and 60 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

TO RENT—STORE—276 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 276 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN VICINITY OF TWENTY-fourth-st. and Indiana-av., a room neatly furnished, for single gentleman. Must not be more than two blocks distant. Address J H, 1106 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; man and wife; West Side preferred. Address D 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING room, with or without board, on West Side, for single gentleman. Address R 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $50 per month. J. A. L., 366 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

FOUNTAIN COLONY, COLORADO SPRINGS. Most beautiful spot on the Continent. Already 1,000 people, 250 houses, with churches and schools. Great inducements to colonists. For full information address or call at 106 Dearborn-st., basement. J. E. AMBROSE, Agent.

TWO THOUSAND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., at usual half price. Old gold and silver watches taken in exchange. J. C. BARTLETT, Broker, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED—PARTIES TO JOIN THE SOUTHwestern Colony, which offers the most liberal inducements of any company or colony in the United States to people wishing a home in Colorado. This country has the finest and most healthy climate, the most productive soil, the best and most extensive pasturage, the richest mines, and the grandest scenery of any country on the globe, and, because of these, is the most prosperous part of the Great West. Parties joining our colony not only have the advantage of low rates of transportation, but are guaranteed railroad work at $65 per month and board as soon as they reach their destination. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 171 East Madison-st., Room 1, second floor. GILL & HAWKS, Agents.

P. S. Parties who cannot make it convenient to call during the day can call at office, 280 West Madison-st., between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FIRE-PROOF SAFE at BREARLEY & McFADDEN'S office, 166 Washington-st., Room 7, rear basement.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st., a wholesale stock of goods, either in hardware, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs and paints. Will pay part cash, balance first-class real estate.

WANTED—HOUSE TO MOVE, EAST OF STATE, north of Thirty-ninth-st. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD LIQUOR BAR AND lunch counter. Apply Room 4, No. 76 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED SECOND-HAND safe; also, a platform scale for hotel use. Apply at Central Hotel, 82 Market-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH TEN OR FIFTEEN thousand dollars, to take interest in an established wholesale business. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO join me in the retail dry goods and notion business, in this city, with $3,000 capital. Address E 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A long established business. Inquire at COHN & CO.'S, 161 Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CAPITAL, TO take one-third interest in a favorably established plow and cultivator manufactory; a man capable of taking charge of the office and finances. Address, stating where an interview may be had, X 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEAT, PROFITABLE, centrally located drug business. Address T 78, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, AND ROOM WITH fire, in a private family on West Side—Monroe, Adams, or Jackson-sts. preferred. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, private family preferred, for gentleman and wife, west of Sangamon and south of Madison-sts. State terms, &c. Address W 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A GOOD LOcality in the South Division, by a gentleman, wife and child. Will require two or three good rooms and late dinner. Private family preferred. Address, with particulars, A M, 28 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN KEEP double entry books and work for $40 per month to begin on. Address F 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, TO OPEN AND write up set of books, single entry; only a few days' work. State lowest terms per day; must work cheap. Address C 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK MAN IN PROvision store; also, partner with $250. Business Agency, 182 East Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WITH TWO OR THREE years' experience. Apply at 160 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER, collector, and solicitor, in an established house in the city; one who can advance $500 as security can have a permanent situation at a moderate salary to start with. Address V 36, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO SAW OUT lumber for sash doors and blinds, and also able to run the machinery for same. Apply at McDOUGAL & McKINLAY'S Planing Mill, 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A BARBER AT WASSAU'S, 132 SOUTH Halsted-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER; also, a boy that understands running Gordon presses. MILLAR BROS., 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER. Inquire at 213 State-st., near Adams, to-day, between 1 and 5.

WANTED—PAINTERS—TWO OR THREE GOOD stripers. Apply at 221 Division-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK BUSINESS, TWO young men of good business ability and address. To the right men we will pay $30 per week. Apply to MOONEY & SMART, office of London Art Journal, 324 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED POLicy writers with a knowledge of insurance business. State salary expected, with reference. Address P 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE TO tend cigar case. Apply at 109 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—FIFTY CANVASSERS by the Remington Sewing Machine Company. Call at 143 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPPERS FOR Ohio, one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 131 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE MEN; VIM ENERGY, and a desire to make money necessary; for country only; $10 daily. Call at Room 6, 397 West Madison-st.

WANTED—250 MEN FOR SOUTHERN ROADS; cheap tickets, also, one foreman. Parties furnished with help on short notice. SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT COMMANDS A CITY trade in tobacco, to run a wagon. Address W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO OUT 10 MILES IN THE country to drive team and do chores. Apply before 8 o'clock in the morning at W. C. RALPHS, 213 State-st., near corner Adams.

WANTED—50 MEN TO GO TO THE COUNTRY TO cut ice. Apply to SWETT & CROUCH, 202 Twenty-second-st., near State.

WANTED—WE OFFER BETTER INDUCEMENTS to men out of employment than can be found elsewhere in the city. Address or apply to SMITH & WHITHORN, Manufacturing Company, 174 West Washington.

WANTED—20 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN; BOSS goes out to-day with the men, 5 coal miners, 10 farm hands; railroad men for Texas & California Railroad. Also tie-cutters, land clearers, and all kinds of work South. Apply to ANGELL & COAKER, authorized Agents, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 159 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOUSE BOY FOR fires, table, boots, and general work. 597 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR, OVER 30 YEARS OF age. References. Address W 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN FOR LARGE TOWNS, IN manufacturing business, easily managed; profits $10 to $20 daily. Apply in basement, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on PHILLIPS & CO., Room 55, Exchange Block. Our commissions are better than wages.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER FOR ONE OF THE largest wholesale liquor-houses East, for the States of Illinois, Indiana, or Missouri; must understand the business. One who has travelled for wholesale liquor-house preferred. Must give unexceptional references. Salary liberal. Inquire of ADLER & CO., 140 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BOY, AT 94 WASHINGTON-ST. LOUIS L. PALMER.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE THE dining-rooms of the Green Willow House. About $100 will be required. No. 89 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at northeast corner Paulina and Tyler-sts., English or German.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 77 SOUTH Ashland-av., a competent girl for general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework. Can find a good home and liberal wages at 49 South Peoria-st., to-day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References required. Call in the morning, 1198 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for family of three, at 1315 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 460 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply 83 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO general housework. 169 Archer-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren. Apply at 297 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing, and ironing in a family of eight persons. Apply at 1224 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, AT 162 SOUTH Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COOK, ALSO, COLORED boy to open oysters and do chores. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., at 478 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR A boarding-house; good wages. Apply, for two days, at 128 Sherman-st., between Polk and Harrison.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON CANAL-ST., BETWEEN HARRISON and Van Buren-sts., about a month since, a box marked H E H. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to DENNIS O'NEILL, 20 Liberty-st., Chicago.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, ABOUT 5 o'clock, a small red russet travelling-bag, between State-st. and Wabash-av., or on Wabash-av. between Monroe and Adams-sts. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to office of H. E. Pickett & Co., 173 Monroe-st., and no questions asked. W. W. BRUCE.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ON CANAL-ST., a sailor's clothes-bag. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 487 Division-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—HORSE AND EXPRESS wagon from corner of Michigan and Clark-sts. Ten dollars reward for return to JOHN JOHNSON, 238 Church-st.

FOUND—CORNER ROBEY AND LAKE-STS., lady's pocket-book, containing a small sum of money. Owner can have the same by calling at 728 Fulton-st., up stairs.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE RED AND WHITE COW, loop horns. Owner can find her at JOHN CARROLL'S, west of the new city Bridewell.

$25 REWARD—AT A HOUSE IN THE VICINITY of Lake and Halsted, on Lake, the number of which is lost, by a young German lady, three trunks; the above reward will be paid for their recovery at 20 and 22 South Desplaines-st. A. FISHER.

$25 REWARD—LOST—MONDAY, DEC. 9, ON Wabash-av., VanBuren, Clark, Madison, Wells, or Monroe-sts., a Vacheron Geneva lady's watch and chain. On one side is the monogram, F S. Anyone leaving the same at the Tribune office will receive the reward.

$50 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, if the watch and chain, taken from Room 82, Anderson's European Hotel, on the night of Dec. 2, be returned to the office of the Hotel.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER OF Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, scars on knees of front legs, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs., about 16 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND CONTENTS of the St. Charles Hotel, Yankton; terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, Dakota Ter.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ALMOST NEW BILliard table, rosewood inlaid, with license. Inquire at 78 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A TICKET VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL to Detroit; price $7. Address V 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VESSELS—R. F. CHRISTIAN, 161 South Canal-st., has several vessels to sell. Vessel owners, wishing to buy or sell, would do well to call on him.

FOR SALE—500 CAVALRY OVERCOATS, 1,000 infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 261 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, No. 290 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE CHILD'S CHRISTMAS EMPIRE BEDSTEAD is now ready. A pretty little piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. The best child's bed ever invented, and will fit the smallest niche in the room. The novelty of the times. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 332 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, STOVES, AND CROCKery, in exchange for first-class board. Address D, care of HENRY C. McCARTEY, 126 Clark-st., Room 31, Morrison's Building.

INSTRUCTION.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ATTENDING THE World's Exposition, in Vienna, can find a competent teacher of the German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages by addressing P 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR TEACHERS FOR THE COUNtry schools. Apply at 138 West Monroe-st., on Friday afternoon.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK DOLIN, native of Killeter, County Tyrone, Ireland; is son to Patrick, deceased. Information will be thankfully received of him by his brother John, at No. 119 South Canal-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who is recommended by present employers. Address P ost Office Box 126.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A produce commission house, by one with experience and references. Address B 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, GENeral clerk, or cashier, by a young man of large experience. Is a quick accountant, and accustomed to handling money. Address L 74, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 TINNER AND sheet iron workman. Address A. H. GARRITY, 404 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAchinist and engineer. Call or address R. A., 66 North Wells-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—AS coachman in a private family—is not afraid of chores, and will make himself generally useful about the house. Address C 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man (Swede) as coachman; understands the business and will be generally useful. Please address Z 14, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ATTORNEY FROM New York, wishing to learn the practice of this State, desires a situation in some old and well established law office, where he can do office-work and assist in the trial of cases, on small salary. References given. Address F 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, willing to do his duty, in a grocery-store, or as coachman in a private family. Good references given. Address H 84, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber work in a first-class house or second work; or in a small private family. Good references. Call at 142 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to cook, wash, and iron, by a young lady. Call at No. 42 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENgineer; is a practical machinist. Address or call MACHINIST, 37 Illinois-st., Chicago. Good city references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND several girls for general housework, all Scandinavian, by Miss HANSEN, 282 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SEVERAL CAPABLE girls, as family cooks, and laundresses; also housekeeper for hotel. Can be heard of at MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family lately from the East. Call at 1273 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help can be supplied with every nationality at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1002 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a first-class private family, to do second work, or as cook. Address R 26, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan, to go to Colorado, as domestic or seamstress, or both, between this and April. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl, as seamstress; is willing to do second work, and make herself generally useful. Apply 295 Tyler-st., near Aberdeen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker of long experience, employment by day or week. Apply or address N, 197 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMan wishes a place as nurse. Can be seen at 853 South Jefferson-st., for two days. Can come well recommended.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR MAN AND WIFE having $100 security to step into business without capital. 89 West Madison-st.

A FINELY ASSORTED STOCK OF BUILDERS' hardware in Jackson, Mich, for sale. About $3,000. No poor goods. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address P O Box 263, Jackson, Mich.

A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSIness offered to an active, intelligent man, with $2,000 to invest, and become partner with a gentleman of means. Business a monopoly and pays large profits. Call in person at 350 State-st., Tea store.

A PATTERN AND MODEL SHOP FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 57 North Wells-st., F. BECKER, cigar store.

A VALUABLE RAILROAD PATENT FOR SALE, for the State of Illinois; in use four years, paying 50 per cent. J. B. BROWN, 170 LaSalle-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND REStaurant for sale, doing a good business; splendid location; good reason for selling. Apply 575 Wabash-av.

BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IN THE CITY—LUNCH counter in a first-class saloon in best location in city, with five years' lease, for sale; extra rooms in building, if desired; large basement for cooking and storage; public amusements on both sides, and a good chance to learn the business is sure. Inquire in Room No. 4, 76 East Madison.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, News and Notions, stock and fixtures for sale; low rent; pleasant store, with 2 or 6 rooms, to suit purchaser. D. OLMSTEAD, 81 Exchange Building.

BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON ON LEASED lot, 4 years term, for sale; will sell furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises, 44 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island Depot.

FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM, RESTAURANT, and confectionery for sale at a bargain; six years established; good transient business, as well as day boarding. J. M. CUTLER & CO., Room 18, Otis Block.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, IN A GOOD LOcality, with store and fixtures to rent; a good place for cash business; good reasons for selling. 75 Blue Island-av.

GOOD-WILL, STOCK, FIXTURES, BUILDINGS, &c., of a flourishing carriage and wagon factory for sale on very easy terms. WALTER BURNHAM, Assignee, 94 Washington-st., Room 19.

MEAT MARKET, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR sale at a bargain. No. 1417 State-st.

ONE OF THE BEST (OLD ESTABLISHED) CORner groceries on West Madison-st. for sale; now is the time, just before the holidays; about $2,000 cash will make the trade. Address S 21, Tribune office.

PACKING-HOUSE FOR SALE; HAS MARKET connected with it; one of the best stands for wholesale and retail trade in the city; price, $15,000; real estate paper taken in payment if desired. M. F. HALE, 91 Madison-st., Room 1.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A MILLINERY AND dressmaking establishment for sale cheap. Good location; good stock entirely new; having a first-class trade established; rent very cheap. Address G 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000 IN A SAFE AND EXceedingly profitable manufacturing business. Investment will net over 100 per cent. One who can keep books and correspondence preferred. Will be well compensated. No one need apply without having the amount required. Address, with real name, appointing interview, P 81, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NO. SINGER SEWING MACHINE in No. 1 order; only $35. CHAS. MARKUS, 190 Milwaukee-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, GENeral office, 150 State-st., Branch office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 212 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 38 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, 349 STATE-ST. Come and engage your Christmas presents.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 332 West Madison-st., branch 960 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MORE ACTIVE MEN for city and country, to sell our fine chromo of burning Chicago. Active men can make $10 to $25 per day. Call on or address CHICAGO ART PUBLISHING CO., southwest cor. Lake and Canal-sts., Room 7.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK, "UP the Heights of Fame and Fortune." Apply to Valley Publishing Co., Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts., Room 40, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN ARE MAKing $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, machine needles, button hole cutters, sewing silks, etc. They are just the goods for wholesale and retail agents. Samples 50 cents each. C. M. LININGTON, 53 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Forster's Life of Dickens, Chambers' Encyclopedia, Chambers' Book of Days, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address C. F. BURROWS, 303 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, AND to-morrow at the same hour. 40 good horses, lot of buggies, wagons, harness, one fine saddle, 5 bridles, etc. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. Outside sales attended to at short notice, at brick barn, 243 West Twelfth-st. MORTON & RUSSELL.

ADAM BARBER & CO. HAVE JUST ARRIVED with a car load of fine horses, for sale at their stables, 273 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALLEST AND MOST THOROughbred pony in the State. No. 256 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—7-YEAR OLD KENTUCKY BRED horse, chestnut color, nearly 17 hands. Worth $1,000, and offered for sale because unsafe for lady to use. J. B. BROWN, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS AND one delivery wagon; also, one new platform spring truck, very cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE HORSES AND WAGONS OF A light express business, having a good run of custom. A good chance for two young men. Address P 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SOUND HORSE—8 YEARS old—weighs 1,150. Can be seen at 45 Bunker-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—GENTLEMEN LOOKING for cutters will find a good assortment of latest styles, also the place to leave your carriages, sleighs, etc., to be sold, at HATHAWAY'S, 349 and 350 State-st.

MUSICAL.

NICHOLSON ORGA 68 EAST INDIana-st. Prices, $50 to

POLITICAL.

Further Details of the Struggle for Office in Louisiana.

Acting Governor Pinchback Recognized by the Administration.

A New Orleans Court Declares Warmoth's Impeachment Null and Void.

And the Pinchback Legislature to Have No Legal Standing.

The Acting Governor Sentenced to Ten Days' Imprisonment.

The Administration Compromise for the Alabama Difficulty.

Minor Political Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Eighth District Court issued an order for the arrest of Pinchback for contempt. Pinchback refused to recognize the authority, and was protected by the Deputy Marshals. No attempt was made to use force in executing the order of the Court. Pinchback signed the act passed yesterday, abolishing the Eighth District Court.

Clinton, the new State Auditor, was installed in office, to-day.

The Mechanics' Institute Legislature took action regarding the recalcitrant members. The Senate passed a resolution declaring the seats of all absent to-morrow, without good cause, vacant.

The following explains itself:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1872. }

To the People of Louisiana:

It is my duty to make known that the President of the United States has formally and officially recognized the State Government of Louisiana to the head of which I have been called under the Constitution of Louisiana. The following despatch has been received, and is published for the information of all law-abiding citizens of the State, to-wit:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1872.

"*To Acting Governor Pinchback, New Orleans, La.:*

"Let it be understood you are recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at the Mechanics' Institute as the lawful Legislature, and it is suggested that you make a proclamation to that effect; and, also, that all necessary assistance will be given to you, and the Legislature herein recognized, to protect the State from disorder and violence.

(Signed) "GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, "Attorney General."

Now, therefore, I, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State, do issue this, my proclamation, counselling and commanding all citizens to recognize and support and give obedience to the Government of the State so recognized. I counsel and command all persons who may be participating in any illegal Assembly, claiming to be the Legislature of the State, assembled elsewhere than at the State House, the Mechanics' Institute, to disperse. I request all citizens to aid in maintaining peace and order and obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities, and furthermore, in the discharge of the executive duties of the State, I want all parties or combinations, on whatever pretence or authority they may allege for their action, that they will be held to strict account for their conduct in the premises, and be punished to the utmost extent of the law for the violation of the good order of society or disregard of the dignities and peace of the State, and I now command and will enforce obedience to all laws which may have been enacted or may be enacted by the General Assembly of the State, now in session at the State House, Mechanics' Institute.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, affixed at New Orleans this 12th day of December, 1872, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor: George E. Bovee, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The following was telegraphed to-day:

His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Claiming to be Governor elect of this State, I beg you, in the name of all justice, to suspend the Government now in operation here till there can be laid before you all the facts on both sides touching the legitimacy of either Government. The people, denying the legitimacy of the Pinchback Government and its Legislature, simply ask to be heard through a Committee of one hundred of our best citizens on the eve of departure for Washington, before you recognize one or the other of said Governments. I do not believe we will be condemned until we are fully heard.

(Signed), JOHN MCENERY.

Governor Warmoth recommends that a Committee of the Fusion Legislature accompany the Citizens' Committee to Washington.

The following is the decree of the Eighth District Court:

In the case of Warmoth vs. Pinchback, a motion having been made herein by counsel for plaintiff that an attachment issue against defendant for repeated and continued contempt of this Court in disobeying the injunction issued herein on the 9th of December, 1872, and said defendant having forcibly resisted the process of attachment, and been guilty of further contempts, as shown by his letter to the Sheriff, and Sheriff's return thereon, and considering that the term of office of said defendant, as State Senator, expired on the 4th of November last, and his capacity to act as Lieutenant Governor, in virtue of his election as President of said Senate, expired at the same time; considering that the resolution of impeachment of Governor H. C. Warmoth, adopted on the 9th instant, even if adopted by a legal House of Representatives was utterly null and void, like a judgment without citation, the law providing for a formal method of citation and preliminary investigation before any resolution can be introduced or adopted; considering that the House of Representatives, so called, which passed said resolutions of impeachment is an illegal body, having no valid existence under the Constitution and laws of this State, and considering that the plaintiff, Henry C. Warmoth, has never been suspended, and that defendant, Pinchback, even if he were Lieutenant Governor, could not attempt to usurp his Chair without being a mere naked trespasser; for these reasons, it is ordered and adjudged, that said defendant, Pinchback, be pronounced guilty of contempt of this Court, and that he be imprisoned in the Parish Prison for the term of ten days, and pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of this proceeding.

(Signed.) W. A. ELMORE, Judge of Eighth District Court, Parish of New Orleans.

PLAN FOR SETTLING THE ALABAMA DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Attorney-General, with the approval of the President, proposes the following plan for the settlement of the Legislative difficulties in Alabama. The officers of each organization claiming to be the General Assembly of the State shall tender their resignations, to take effect on the permanent organization of the Assembly, as follows:

On a date to be fixed hereafter the hall of the House and Senate Chamber in the Capitol, shall be vacated. Afterwards all persons holding certificates of election shall assemble. Only the persons holding the certificates of Secretary Ryland shall be seated from Barbour County, and the temporary organization shall be formed in the usual manner. Two tellers, one Republican and one Democratic, shall be appointed, who shall, in the presence of the members, count the vote cast in Marengo County, taking for the purpose the returns of the present inspectors of said County, and the persons found to have the highest number of votes shall be seated from said County, those now holding certificates of election from Marengo shall not vote in this temporary organization, nor shall either body do any other business before these contests are settled. No person not holding a certificate of election shall take a seat in either body until his right thereto is affirmed as above provided. When the contest is decided, the permanent organization shall be made in the usual manner.

PENNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—The State Temperance Convention concluded its session in this city last night, after adopting measures for memorializing the State Constitutional Convention, praying that body to draft and submit to a vote of the people, with other amendments of the Constitution, an article prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. The attendance during the sitting of the Convention has been large, and much interest was manifested in its proceedings.

TURNING THE TABLES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—J. J. Patterson, Senator-elect, who was arrested by Justice Kirk on the affidavit of Assemblyman Miller, was immediately discharged on bail, since which Justice Kirk has been removed by the unanimous vote of the Legislature, and Assemblyman Lilley has disappeared in consequence of a warrant being out against him for perjury.

HORTICULTURAL.

The Illinois and Kansas Horticultural Societies—Third Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 12.—The utilization of fruits was first in order. The Secretary read a paper on this subject from Mr. McAfee, of Freeport. The paper was strictly a scientific view of the subject, and no mere synopsis would do it justice.

Mr. Dunlap made a report on the same subject, showing how the making of cider and cider vinegar added to the value of the apple orchard. He gave the process before set forth to the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Hilzer, of Alton, made large quantities of cider, and more or less of vinegar. This year he made more than fifteen thousand gallons, for which there is a good demand. He also stated that in making cider, none but ripe sound apples are used. Cider is refined by the use of isinglass or with sounds. This clears it of all impurities and substances that produced fermentation, and made it more palatable, for none of the aromatic oils are destroyed, and the cider is left in its natural condition.

Mr. Hilzer preferred Roales, Janet, Little Romanite, and Newton Pippins for cider; other apples made good cider.

Mr. Holcomb, of Cobden, gave an account of the Alden process of drying fruit and vegetables, by the use of hot air. Six pounds of preserved apples are produced from a bushel of apples. Eight thousand bushels have been dried in his factory. The fruit has cost, ready for market, 12 cents. The ruling price is 20 cents a pound.

Mr. Schuzeler, of Michigan, presented samples of the preserved fruit. He did not suppose that the whole fruit or apple belt would glut the market of the world, provided that it could be sent out in a good merchantable condition. The skins and cores of the apples are made into apple jelly, of which he obtained six pounds to the bushel.

Mr. Wier took what he called the shady side of the same subject, and stated that there was a large loss, as he made four and a half pounds instead of, as claimed, six pounds.

Mr. Post had a dryer that would save some seven cents per pound on the cost.

Dr. Hutton also had a process that was not subject to a patent, and for which he claimed great advantages as to cheapness and profit.

Mr. Dunlap offered the following, which passed:

WHEREAS, The selling of all farm, and orchard, and garden products by weight is the most just and fair to both seller and consumer, therefore,

Resolved, That the Boards of Trade of the cities of Chicago and St. Louis be requested to adopt the rule for their members to sell all farm, orchard, and garden products by weight.

Mr. Earl brought up the subject of canning fruits, and gave an account of such a factory at Cobden, in which many thousand bushels of peaches were canned, and at a large profit.

Mr. Pierson suggested that until we had something to keep the apparatus running the whole year, Mr. Pierson would feed his surplus apples to his milch cows.

The weather has moderated, and there is now a fair show of fruit, and the attendance has increased, but is less than usual on account of the horse disease.

The Committees on fruit and railroad freights reported. The ground taken in the latter is that freights should be uniform, and that the express business, so far as it relates to horticultural products, be performed by the railroad companies.

A Committee of three was appointed to confer with the railroad companies on the preceding subject.

The Committee on Postal Matters recommended that the old law in regard to cuttings and seeds be restored, and that the four-pound package be enlarged to six pounds. A memorial was ordered printed for signatures to be forwarded to Congress.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign; Vice President of District No. 1, W. T. Nelson, Will County; 2d District, Samuel Edwards, of Bureau; 3d District, Dr. Humphrey, Knox County; 4th District, L. C. Farness, Sangamon County; 5th District, J. C. Cooper, Marion County; 6th District, Isaac Snedecker, Jersey; 7th District, Parker Earl, of Union; Secretary, O. B. Galusha, of Grundy; Assistant Secretary, H. J. Dunlap, Champaign; Treasurer, Jonathan Higgins, of Macoupin County.

The place for holding the next annual meeting discussed. Invitations were received from Champaign and Quincy. Parker Earl nominated Champaign, and Mr. Pierson amended by insisting Quincy. After a few dissensions Champaign was selected.

Mr. Pullen made the annual report for the Fifth District. The apple crop was large; spur blight has been prevalent, but they had less fire blight. Bitter rot appears to be on the increase, but he had checked it in his own ground by shaking off the infected fruit on its first appearance. The early Richmond cherry is the only market cherry in that district. The crown borer is very destructive to the strawberry. Grapes abundant but prices low, inducing the making of wine. Raspberry and blackberry wines were damaged by the drouth of the previous season. The aggregate results have not been satisfactory, caused in part by low prices and the effects of drouth, during the two previous seasons. He recommended a reduction in railroad freights as affording relief.

The subject of blight was now the usual talk, but nothing was presented to throw light on its mysteries.

Mr. Flagg offered a resolution, memorializing the General Assembly to fix the weight of all packages of fruits and vegetables by weight. A Committee was appointed took after the matter.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Specimens reported cider by a new process, by Mr. Hilzer. It was of fine flavor and without intoxicating properties; also, many samples of dried and preserved apples that show great progress in this direction; also, a Codling moth trap from Mr. Humphrey, of Little Prairie Ronde, Michigan. It is not patented, and has a promising appearance.

Mr. Brown, of the Seventh District, Pulaski County, stated that the Ives is the best grape for his location. The market for peaches was sadly demoralized, mostly due to poor quality. Apples were plenty. He gave a discouraging account of fruit culture and the management of the peach, but brought no new light beyond clean culture and thinning of trees overloaded with fruit.

Mr. Starr gave an account of a new curculio-catcher. This is a light machine made in the form of an inverted umbrella. It is not well adapted to very low-headed orchards. Several parties had tested it and spoke highly in its favor.

Professor Burrill stated that the spores of the fungus of the peach placed on the moistened surface of the peach at once grew and destroyed the peach, but would not grow on a dry peach. The best remedy is to pick off the diseased fruit.

Mr. Wise recommended the use of sulphate of lime to destroy the spores.

The marketing of peaches disclosed some bad traits of character in shippers and middlemen.

The report on the geology of soils, by Mr. H. C. Freeman, was read. It is an elaborate report on the origin and difference of soils of the State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—The Horticultural Society met this morning at the usual hour. After the usual routine duties of the morning session, reports were declared still in order. It seems that Mr. Coleman had presented claims for making exhibitions of Kansas fruits at New York, and also at Boston in the fall of 1871. The bill presented called for a little less than $500. Part of this had been paid, and the balance of $313 was still due. A motion to present Mr. Coleman's claim to the Legislature and advocate its payment prevailed.

President Hawley offered a resolution that the books and authorities on the nomenclature of fruit being very faulty, the American Pomological Society catalogue should be the standard of authority of appeal of this society. Passed.

Judge Willhouse was elected Superintendent of the Horticultural Department at the next fair of the Kansas State Agricultural Society.

The Hon. Mr. Vincent, of the State Senate, made a report relating to the appropriation of $1,000 for the use and benefit of this society made by the last Legislature. Subsequently a resolution was adopted asking the making of this appropriation annual. In the debates on this resolution the example of Illinois and Missouri was quoted.

Resolutions of regret on the part of the members and condolence with the bereaved family of the Hon. E. D. Ladd, the first Chairman on the organization of this Society, were introduced by G. T. Johnson, and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the records.

The Treasurer's report shows receipts to the amount of $1,298, and expenses $1,262; balance in the Treasury, $36.

Mr. Kingsbury read a well digested paper on "Home adornments and ornamental planting."

C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, read a paper, in which he advocated the Illinois system of teaching natural history in the public schools. It was well received, and a copy for the record requested.

Governor Harvey honored the rooms with his presence this afternoon.

FOREIGN.

Wreck of an Emigrant Vessel and 80 Lives Lost.

Terrific Gale in France—Great Damage at Paris and Versailles.

The French "Left" Denounced for Advocating a Dissolution of the Assembly.

Inauguration of the New President of Mexico.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A special from Paris says that the gales of Tuesday last were dreadful. Versailles was also visited by a hurricane. The damage to property is very great, and several persons were killed in both cities.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Left in the Assembly is much censured for raising inopportunely the question of dissolution, and their giving the Germans a pretext for rejecting the guaranties for the payment of the war indemnity, and an excuse for refusing to evacuate the country. M. Goulard, Minister of the Interior, has instructed the Prefects to prohibit the signing of the petitions for dissolution in the wine shops.

MM. Raoul, Duval, Lacombe, and D'Audiffret-Pasquier, will take part in the debate on Saturday. The immediate subject of the debate will not be the petitions now coming in, but those which were presented at the last session of the Assembly.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A special from Paris says that Gambetta and Louis Blanc will be the first speakers in the debate, on Saturday, in the National Assembly, on the petitions for a dissolution of that body. Thiers is to show the neutral position which he occupies. He will not attend the discussion. The Ministers will probably disapprove of the debate, as inopportune.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—No hope is now entertained for the recovery of Disraeli's wife.

Intelligence has reached this city that the ship Franklin, which sailed from Hamburg several days ago, for San Francisco, with a large number of emigrants on board, stranded off the coast of Iceland, on an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, and went to pieces. Eighty persons are known to have perished.

A meeting in support of the Tichborne "Claimant" was held in Saint James' Hall last night. The principal speakers were Mr. Whalley, M. P., Mr. Onslow, and the Claimant himself. There was much disorder during the proceedings, and parties in the audience, who expressed disbelief of the alleged Sir Roger, were roughly treated by his friends, and hustled out of the hall.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 12.—It is not true, as has been reported, that the Pope will leave Rome if the bill for the suppression of certain religious corporations, now before Parliament, should pass.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Garibaldi to an Italian friend, in which the General says he joined France in 1870 purely from devotion to Democratic principles, yet he feels a pang of sorrow because he had to fight against those noble Germans, who, in their progress toward truth, are struggling against the hydra of Jesuitism. He confesses with shame that Italy is going back to the inquisition.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, Dec. 12.—The mail steamship Douro has arrived from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed Nov. 22.

General Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, had brought his negotiations with Brazil to an amicable conclusion. It is settled that Paraguay shall make separate treaties with Uruguay and the Argentine State. The Brazilian and Argentine troops are to evacuate Paraguay and the Island of Atajo three months after the conclusion of the treaties.

The treaty already made between Brazil and Paraguay is not disturbed. The allies in the late war against Paraguay are placed on an identical footing with regard to the indemnification of their expenses. Paraguay is to pay them upward of 2 per cent per annum of the war indemnity during the next two years, and 6 per cent annually thereafter, until the entire amount is liquidated.

MEXICO.

CITY MEXICO, Dec. 3.—On the day of the inauguration of President Lerdo, the streets were crowded, and there was much enthusiasm. In the evening all the public buildings and many private houses were illuminated. The President, in his address to Congress, promises that he will himself obey the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and enforce obedience to it. He cites his course during his late temporary incumbency of the office of President, as proof that he will maintain union among Mexicans, the complete liberty of the press, and rights of individuals, and hopes, at the termination of this term, to be able to say, "The civil wars are finished, the public confidence is restored, and the public is tranquil." The President expresses the hope that Mexico, after so many years of war, may obtain the benefits of lasting peace. He will maintain perfect harmony between the Federal and State Governments, cultivate the friendship of foreign nations, and be ready to make new treaties with all nations that may desire to live in friendly relationship with Mexico.

Senor Lemus, President of Congress, replied to the inaugural address of President Lerdo, and the Minister of Spain made a speech in behalf of the diplomatic corps.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. The Deputies from Tyroll and Vorarlberg were absent.

AFRICA.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—News have been received of Herr Mauch, the German explorer of Africa. He had arrived at Guilimane, on his way home, and was in good health.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A letter from Gaspe Bay, dated the 6th instant, states that the lighthouse on Anticosti Island, below Quebec, was completely destroyed in the late hurricane. The house of the lighthouse keeper was also destroyed, and Mr. Baxter, the keeper, his wife, and six children, were all killed.

Several small fishing vessels were also wrecked on the island.

COMMERCIAL.

The National Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—The National Commercial Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, B. M. Bishop in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported the names of the delegates from fifteen States—Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Maryland, and North Carolina.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following:

For President, Ben. E. Crane, of Georgia.

Vice Presidents—J. B. Brinkley, Maryland; Wm. Heelman, Indiana; B. M. Bishop, Ohio; Louis Kriegh, Minnesota; W. H. Weemes, Georgia; C. A. James, Tennessee; W. E. Smith, Louisiana; Thomas Allen, Missouri; G. Van Winkle, Texas; H. S. Hyatt, Iowa; John M. Davis, Pennsylvania; W. A. Steele, Illinois; E. H. Plummer, North Carolina; John Evans, Colorado; H. Verhoff, Kentucky.

Secretaries—Clinton B. Fisk, of Missouri; James H. Laws, of Ohio.

Recording Secretary—D. H. McAdam, of St. Louis.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported that the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States should be adopted for the government of the convention, with the modification that the propositions presented be submitted in writing and referred to appropriate Committees without debate, the speakers to be limited to ten minutes; also the following subjects were recommended for discussion:

First. Improvement of Western rivers.

Second. A ship canal around Niagara Falls, and the Fort St. Phillips Canal at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Third. The Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

Fourth. Fire and marine insurance, and regulation of risks in proportion to security.

Fifth. Government regulation of railroad tariffs.

Sixth. Aid to railroads by State or local authorities.

Seventh. The necessity for additional trans-continental railroads.

Eighth. Protection of forest and encouragement of the cultivation of timber.

Ninth. A National postal telegraph.

After these subjects are disposed of any other proposition may be brought before the Convention. The report was adopted.

Mr. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, moved to appoint a committee of seven on each topic mentioned in the above report. Carried.

Mr. Laws, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution which was adopted, that a committee of five be appointed to consider the propriety of a consolidation of all future commercial national conventions into a National Board of Trade.

The Convention then took a recess to arrange all the committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a recess the President announced the following committees:

To consider the propriety of consolidating the Commercial Convention with the National Board of Trade—James H. Laws, Barton Able, M. J. Smith, E. A. James.

Improvements of Western Rivers—Laws, of Ohio; Williams, of Iowa; Sweetzer, of Indiana; Voerhoeff, of Kentucky; Davis, of Pennsylvania; Bain, of Missouri; Van Winkle, of Texas.

Ship Canal—Smith, of Louisiana; Davis, of Pennsylvania; Carpenter, of Indiana; Voerhoeff, of Kentucky; Kingman, of Louisiana; Evans, of Texas; Place, of Ohio.

Atlantic and Great Western Canal—Weemes, Georgia; Jones, Tennessee; Bishop, Ohio; Able, Missouri; Cornwall, Kentucky; Hurd, Illinois; Baldwin, Indiana.

Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—Sells, Missouri; Eckert, Webb and Ferguson, Kentucky; Woolner, Indiana; Ballingen, Iowa; Smith, Louisiana.

Government Regulation of Railroad Tariffs—Hopkins, Maryland; Converse, Pennsylvania; Bowman, Illinois; Senter, Tennessee; Check, Georgia; Latzhow, Missouri; Cronkhiede, Iowa.

Aid to Railroads—Grosvenor, Missouri; Ferguson, Kentucky; Hiedebach, Ohio; Roberts, Indiana; Overstalz, Ayer, and Richardson, Missouri; Smith, Louisiana.

Trans-continental Railroad—Fisk, Maine; Bevier, Kentucky; Dorsey, Maryland; Burton, Ohio; Samuels, Georgia; Evans, Texas; Latzhow, Missouri.

Forests and Timber-Growth—Mitchell, Ohio; Fowler, Indiana; Cornwall, Kentucky; Hyatt, Iowa; Waterman, Wisconsin; Van Winkle, Texas; Kruger, Minnesota.

National Postal Telegraph—Wooley, Ohio; Sanford, Texas; Elliot, Indiana; Bevier, Kentucky; Allen, Missouri; James, Tennessee; Evans, Texas.

Mr. James, of Tennessee, offered a resolution requesting Congress to appropriate $650,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee River, as recommended by the Engineer of the Bureau of the War Department.

The following Committee was appointed on Miscellaneous Business: Dorsey, Simpkinson, and Grosvenor.

Mr. Richardson, of Missouri, offered a resolution urging Congress to acquire, on equitable terms, all the telegraph franchises in the country, and incorporate them in the present postal system.

Mr. Brinkley, of Missouri, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to memorialize Congress to pass a law regulating the weight and measure of tin cans and wooden packages containing oysters, fruit, vegetables, etc. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. Connor, of St. Louis, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of a reorganization of the Indian Territory, reported a memorial to Congress to establish a Territorial Government over the country known as the Indian Territory law, bringing the people thereof under the laws and jurisdiction of the United States on such a basis as will secure a homestead to the head of each Indian family, to sell the remaining land on such terms as will induce the rapid settlement and development of the Territory, the proceeds of such sales to be held invested by the Government as a fund, the interest of which shall be distributed annually and equitably among the several tribes, the establishment of free schools to the end that the Indians may learn the arts and occupations of civilized life.

Mr. Sipman, of St. Louis, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted under the suspension of the rules, to wit: That those States and localities which have not already adopted the system of public schools be earnestly requested to give this subject an early and favorable consideration; that public school education is the only correct method of thoroughly educating the masses of the people; that public education is the only true system by which the demands of society can be so thoroughly blended as to give successful co-operation to mutual effort, and that the public school system is the only method by which the masses of the people can be educated at an expense not exceeding the amount heretofore expended in the education of the few.

Mr. James, of Tennessee, presented a resolution declaring it inexpedient for the Government to take charge of the telegraph lines.

The Committee on Canals submitted a report, stating that no project of greater interest to one-third of the country had been laid before the Convention than that of a canal at Fort St. Phillip; that the surveys made showed the plan to be feasible; that the interests of the South and West demanded the canal, and asking Congress for an appropriation sufficient to carry out the work.

The Committee also recommended the adoption of a resolution requesting Congress to adopt such legislation at the present session as shall secure the speedy construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the American side.

The Committee on the Atlantic & Great Western Canal reported a memorial to Congress setting forth the great importance to the whole country of the construction of a canal from Huntsville, on the Tennessee River, to a point on the Coosa River, Georgia, about seventy-five miles, which would afford speedy and cheap transportation of the products of the great West to the seaboard by a shorter and more reliable route than any now existing. This report developed strong opposition on the part of several St. Louis and New Orleans gentlemen, because it was asserted that grain could not be shipped in good order *via* the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, owing to the humidity of the climate, and the report was recommitted for modification.

The Committee on Forests reported a resolution requesting Congress to pass an amendatory act to that relating to the Soldiers' and Sailors' homesteads, containing a provision that all persons entitled to homesteads under that act, who shall cultivate five acres of timber of one year's growth, shall be entitled to enter the same and receive a patent therefor. Adopted.

A resolution recommending doubling the salaries of the President of the United States, heads of the Departments, and Judges of the Supreme Court, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Davis, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution asking Congress to appropriate two million dollars to determine by actual experiment the value of the different modes for improving the navigation of our rivers to fully meet the requirements of commerce. Referred.

Mr. Davis, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution opposing the merging of this Convention into the National Board of Trade.

Mr. Bishop, of Ohio, presented a resolution that the Legislatures of the States should pass penal laws, where such do not already exist, for the punishment of those who issue or negotiate spurious warehouse receipts; that there should be laws which will protect the holders of warehouse receipts in the safety and integrity of the property covered by such receipts, and that warehouse receipts be made negotiable like other commercial paper.

On motion of Mr. Bain, of Missouri, the rules were suspended and the resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Government Regulation of Railroad Freights reported a resolution urging Congress to reserve, in all future grants of charters or aid, the right to regulate freight and passenger tariff.

A resolution was offered favoring the establishment of a National Tribunal of Commerce by the Government, to be sustained by the Government.

Mr. Bishop, of Ohio, offered a resolution, approving the action of Congress in reducing the duty on imports.

Mr. Morrison, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, declaring the reduction of import duties beyond the present limitation to be detrimental to the interests of the trade and commerce and labor of the country.

Mr. Bain, of Missouri, offered an amendment asking Congress to establish a Department of Commerce.

The whole subject was referred to a special Committee of five.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Probabilities—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio River Valleys, cloudy and warmer weather, southwesterly winds and falling barometer. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northwesterly wind, veering to northeasterly and southeasterly, with high pressure, generally clear and cold weather. Over the Lower Lake and the Canadian region, southwesterly to southeasterly winds, lower barometer, increasing temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, diminishing pressures, higher temperature, with occasional snow on and off the coast north of Cape May.

After the 15th inst., the display of cautionary signals at the lake ports will be suspended for the winter.

THE LATE HOLOCAUST.

Further Particulars of the Fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Death of Another Victim—Popular Indignation—Comments of the Press.

Full Account of the Catastrophe by Mail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The greater portion of the damage to the Fifth Avenue Hotel was done by water. The fire did comparatively little. The furniture, carpets, etc., are largely injured. The amount of loss has not yet been estimated. The hotel is in good working order to-day, though one-third of the rooms are out of condition. The proprietors state that the house will soon be all right. The injury was sustained on the Twenty-third street side. The loss of life is deeply deplored by the proprietors of the hotel.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mary Ann Fagan, a victim of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, died in great agony at the Bellevue Hospital yesterday—making twelve deaths in all of servant girls. The fire originated, according to the evidence before the Fire Marshal, in a servants' room on the third floor. One of the proprietors says, however, that the origin of the fire is not at all known. Another of the proprietors says that he ordered an alarm to be given after the discovery of the fire. Both are of the opinion that the poor girls met their death from suffocation.

The loss on the building will be only $10,000. The furniture is damaged to the extent of $80,000.

An eye-witness says there is no doubt that if the alarm had been sounded on the discovery of the fire the girls would have been rescued. The general impression is that the hotel proprietors, in their anxiety to save the furniture and carpets, wanted to put the fire out themselves. The loud and piercing shrieks of the girls on the top floor were distinctly heard in the basement. At this time the fire had made great headway, but even then the hotel employes, whose attention was directed to the great glare, said, "Oh, it's nothing;" and again, "These girls will scare the guests if they go on in that way."

General Shaler, a fire official, says that the alarm was not given soon enough. Chief Engineer Perley says that the location of the fire was first telegraphed to him at 18 minutes past 11 o'clock. The firemen were on the ground five minutes later. He thinks there was an unaccountable delay at the hotel in giving the alarm. The tortuous ways of the interior of the building prevented the firemen doing very effective service. The foreman of one company says that at first he was refused admittance to the hotel, with the excuse that they did not wish a panic among the guests. He finally insisted upon entering. The Fire Marshal says that nothing like sufficient precaution had been taken to guard against the loss of life in the event of fire at the hotel, and that he finds no efforts were made by the people in the hotel to rescue the girls. He thinks the authorities were so concerned about the baggage of the guests that human lives were forgotten. Besides, the workmen were looking after baggage instead of attempting to rescue the endangered people. An employe says that he ineffectually endeavored to tear off the screws of the windows where the girls were confined.

Over 25,000 persons went to the Morgue yesterday. The sights there were of the ghastliest character.

The press of the city calls for a thorough investigation. The *Herald* heads its leading editorial thus: "The Fifth Avenue Holocaust—Is Was Criminal—Was It Murder?" and proceeds, in a lengthy article, to strongly condemn the authorities of the hotel for their conduct.

Six bodies are yet unrecognized. Three of these cannot be identified. Some of the bodies look like mummies, they are so blackened. Three of the roasted victims were found in a room, as though burned embracing each other. A great deal of indignation is manifested toward the authorities at their course in sending the corpses of the unfortunates to be stared at, in their horrid disfigurement, at the Morgue, which is intended only for the reception of unknown dead persons.

Some charitably disposed citizens propose aid to the relatives of the burned.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 11.

A little after 11 o'clock last night one of the servants, whose duty it is to "watch" all night in one of the upper hallways of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, discovered smoke issuing from the stairway immediately beneath her, and on running down to see what was the cause was confronted by a dense cloud of thick, blinding smoke, that came up through the openings in fitful gusts, one after another in quick succession. Realizing the danger in an instant, she ran down stairs, shrieking, "Fire! fire!" at the top of her voice. At every step she took doors were opened to the right and to the left, and the already frightened guests rushed out half-clad, all clamoring to know what had happened. But the girl ran on, still shrieking "Fire! fire" in piercing tones, and on every hallway she met some other "watcher," who, having already noticed the smoke, joined her in waking up the guests. The smoke by this time had spread itself in every part of the hotel and had become stifling enough to alarm even those who had not been awakened by the outcries of the servant. A *Herald* reporter, happening to be passing the hotel at the time and noticing the smoke curling out into the street in little blue clouds under the doors, ran in to ascertain the cause. Without, as he got off the car, there was nothing going on more than usual. People were coming from places of amusement in couples, laughing gayly, and carriages were standing at the curb, and men stood on the corner chatting as usual, no one's attention having apparently as yet been attracted to the smoke.

Once inside the vestibule it became evident that something out of the ordinary had occurred. The clerks looked anxious, and a group of men stood around the marble counter pestering them with questions. They were all guests of the hotel, and to everyone the clerk made the same reply: "There is nothing to be scared about; it's only a little fire in the laundry." Strange to say, the majority of the men seemed to take matters very easy, and one of them very coolly remarked, "Well, my folks are all on the parlor floor. I can easy get at them."

Meanwhile the smoke became more and more dense, and down stairs, in the neighborhood of the billiard-room, a sound as of rushing water ominously echoed in the halls. The reporter at once made his way below, and, following the course of a huge India-rubber hose-pipe that led from the fire-engine room, at the foot of the stairs, to and out of one of the windows going to the area at the west end of the billiard-room, was soon between the two walls of the wings of the building, in the open air. The noise of the rushing water, as it fell from one of the upper stories, was almost deafening, and the smoke was positively suffocating. Above the din and confusion could be heard the screams of women, and the crying and loud-weeping of others, coming from the direction of the girls' attic, in the top-story on the Twenty-third street side.

Retracing his steps the reporter again reached the office. By this time there was quite a crowd of people in the vestibule, all asking one another whether there was any danger, and no one seeming to know anything about where the fire was. The guests, too, had now become thoroughly alarmed. The hall leading from the Twenty-third street entrance was darkened with trunks, boxes and baggage of all description, and at every step one took amid the now blinding smoke, which prevented one person at one end of the hall from seeing another at the other end, he was sure to run against some half-frantic guest, who, carpet-bag in hand, was making the most violent efforts to reach the door. The hallway was drenched with water, which poured down in a perfect stream from the upper floors. During all this time, be it known, nobody had been sent out to give an alarm to the Fire Department, and fully half an hour was allowed to go by without any one connected with the hotel thinking it worth his while to call for the firemen.

It was now very near 12 o'clock and a policeman passing by noticed the confusion in the office, learned its cause, rushed out and gave the alarm, and in a minute the engines were thundering in front of the house. But much precious time had been lost, and to all appearances the fire on the Twenty-third street side on the upper stories had gained serious headway, and everything was confusion in every part of the building. On the parlor floors the guests were all assembled in shivering groups, their baggage all strewn about in confused masses, trunks, valises, hat-boxes, and baskets being piled up here and there whichever way one turned. Many of the ladies were in the wildest state of excitement, and were crying piteously through sheer fear and horror. The men, at least the greater portion of them, appeared as frightened as the women, and ran about here, there, and everywhere in the halls, not exactly knowing what they wanted, and yet afraid to leave the floor for fear of something worse below. The carpets were soaking with water, and as one dashed his way through the affrighted crowds the water was splashed about as if from a road puddle.

"Come here," said a gentleman who met the reporter on his way to the third floor. "Isn't this terrible?" And the sight that met the reporter's eyes was really heartrending. On the wet carpet in the hallway, just off the main parlor floor, lay a poor servant girl half clad, writhing in torture and presenting the most hideous appearance. She was covered with burns and bruises from head to foot, and looked as though she had been smeared with blood. It appears she had been found by the firemen in the attic and was carried down and left where the reporter beheld her in her agony. Some kind person, in the absence of a doctor (none could be found at the time), had attempted to assuage her sufferings by pouring sweet oil over her body. It was truly a sickening sight. "Are you suffering?" she was asked. The lips of the poor creature opened slowly, the head was half raised from the carpet, and as it fell back heavily, a groan escaped the swollen lips, as she uttered the words, "My God, but this is horrible." And indeed it was horrible. Fancy the picture. The body writhing on the carpet; the busy crowd about, each one intent only on his own safety, and no one near but a few young men, attracted by curiosity to the horrible scene, and a little boy, who, pale and affrighted, held a candle over the body, so that the girl might not be trampled upon by passers by.

A pillow was procured for the poor thing finally by the gentleman who first called the reporter's attention to the unfortunate creature's condition, and there she was left at midnight.

Once the firemen and police had arrived, the hose was immediately dragged up the stairs, and they went to resume work. And serious work it was. In the neighborhood of the attic the smoke was so dense that for a time they were unable to make their way though the halls. Meanwhile the shrieks of the servant-girls in the upper stories were heartrending. Cry after cry of distress rent the air, and the firemen, redoubling their exertions, dragged the hose after them, bravely fighting their way through the dense smoke, one relieving another as fast as the foremost man was overcome and had to fall back to escape suffocation.

It was a bitter fight, and the nearer the firemen got to the top floor the louder and shriller became the shrieks of the servants in the attic. It was reached finally, but when it was reached no cry issued from the blinding smoke. All was still as death, the splashing of the water from the hose alone breaking the death-like silence. And it was the silence of death, for, as the light of the lanterns for a moment baffled the smoke, there were descried the dead bodies of thirteen men and women. The fire had done its awful work before the cry of agony could be answered.

At 2 o'clock, the excitement in the vicinity of the hotel had somewhat subsided, but still a throng circled the line of police that stretched from the corner of Twenty-third street to that of Twenty-fourth, and extended about a hundred feet from the portico. The hose were laid through the corridors, which were literally flooded, and up the long flights of stairs and through the halls, which were all covered with new carpets, but were nevertheless soaked with with water. In the lower vestible, the groups of guests and strangers were all assembled, condoling with one another with half grim humor on the misfortunes of the occasion, some of which were indeed possessed of a quite laughable tint. But there were stories of deaths which occurred in the smothering smoke of the rooms up stairs that chilled the blood and quickly extinguished the brief smiles that were excited by the merriment of light-headed "sports" who talked of the frights and fates of others with questionable nonchalance.

Outside, the extent and condition of the fire could be ascertained, at this time, in the street. At the southwest corner of the building, the flames were still crackling through the roof with an ominous red glow; but on this spot there were concentrated six or eight streams of water, which effectually did their work of slowly quenching the fire. The lurid light was vividly reflected on the empty windows of the Nathan mansion opposite, which had so long been closed to the gleam of day, since the terrible episode in its history. On the stoop was crowded a dense mass of people, whose faces reflected the flicker of the flames. Occasionally a lady, supported on the arm of a gentleman, and bearing shawls, bags, and other articles rudely snatched from their rooms, passed by the policemen, and went off toward other portions of the city. The engines were still working away with energy, but for the time there was apparently no prospect of further damage.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Calumet Dam—The State to take Measures to Have it Removed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—The Calumet Dam across the Calumet River, Blue Island, Ill., twelve miles southwest of Chicago, was built thirty years ago without the knowledge of the citizens or authorities of the State of Indiana, and in violation of their rights, for the purpose of supplying the Illinois Canal with water. This causes the water to back up for many miles, and as a consequence all that portion of Lake and Porter Counties, Ind., through which this stream ran, was completely inundated, coursing over ninety 5,000 acres of land, and rendering it almost entirely worthless. The subject has been one of considerable correspondence between the Executives of Indiana and Illinois during the past thirty years, but with no results until two years ago. Then the Legislature of this State passed a resolution setting forth the damage done to this State by this dam, and praying that, in consequence of the Illinois Canal having recently obtained an abundant supply of water through the Chicago River from Lake Michigan, and that the Legislature of Illinois abate the nuisance by tearing away the dam referred to. George Bates sent Judge Osborne and Major W. H. Calkins to Springfield, Ill., with this resolution, which Governor Palmer laid before the Legislature with a special message, advocating the immediate removal of the dam, and the Legislature ordered the Canal Commissioners to carry out the resolution without delay, which they proceeded to do, but were prevented by the owners of a small mill property, to whom they had leased water power, who had obtained an injunction from some Chicago Court stopping all proceedings in that direction. They effected some compromise, however, and cut the dam down two feet, but the amount of land drained thereby is scarcely perceptible. The dam should be torn away.

Governor Baker has directed the Attorney General to proceed to Chicago to ascertain upon what ground the injunction was issued, and, if possible, to have it dissolved. If the mill-owners referred to acquired rights under any act of the Canal Commissioners, the State of Illinois should relieve them, and thus do an act of tardy justice to this State, by relieving us of a nuisance that not only renders worthless 75,000 acres of good land, but prevents emigration to those counties, in consequence of the malarious diseases caused by this immense body of almost stagnant water, covering many square miles of territory.

NEW YORK.

Funeral of S. N. Pike—The Oil Refiners—Important Decision—Italian Immigrants—Sale of Condemned Vessels—Another Will of Horace Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The avalanche of Italian beggars continues. Four hundred and thirty-seven more arrived to-day, making in all since Nov. 8, by official count, 1,889. Several hundred more are crossing the Atlantic, and over a thousand are awaiting transportation at Genoa and Naples. A rumor afloat has it that these immigrants are banditti and carbonari of the worst type, but the fact is they are vagrants shipped here by some mysterious system. The Italian Consul here says the immigrants are mostly Calabrians and not a bad class, though poor and unskilled. He says the movement is independent of any Government regulation. The Emigration Committee of this city have requested Secretary Fish to telegraph to Rome to ask that this heavy burden on New York charity may not be increased.

There is another will of Mr. Greeley, of the date of September, 1857. The Hon. W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, was then his lawyer, and so continued until he retired from practice. The will is in Mr. Robinson's hand-writing from a rough draft in Mr. Greeley's own hand. Both draft and will are in Mr. Robinson's possession. It is witnessed by Isaac Dayton and Wm. A. Courser, who then, with Mr. Robinson, had offices in the Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, 267 Broadway. In this will, Mr. Greeley made bequests to his wife, to each of his children, to his father, Zaccheus W., to his sisters Arnunda, Esther, and Margaret, to his brother Nathan B., and his wife, Rumarna, and their sons David, Horace, and Oscar, to the People's College, to the Universalist College; to Obadiah A. Bowe, to Abel C. Thomas, to sustain Christian circles; to Thomas M. Sawyer, for infirm and aged Universalist clergymen. He appointed his friends, Robert M. Strebeigh, Richard H. Manning, W. E. Robinson, Marcus Spring, Dudley S. Gregory, and Richard Blatchford, his executors. Mr. Gregory he designates as "the generous patron and friend of my early days of poverty and trial." Whether this will also figure in the Courts, is not yet known.

EDWIN FORREST.

Sudden Death of the Great Actor.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, fell dead this morning, while dressing, at his residence in North Broad street.

Mr. Forrest's servants repaired to his room before 10 o'clock this morning, as it was later than his usual hour for coming down. They found him lying on his bed, apparently suffering from apoplexy. Mr. Forrest had been exercising with dumb-bells, and had evidently nearly completed dressing, having been adjusting his necktie when overpowered. He died in about half an hour after being discovered. He leaves no immediate relatives, his only sister having died several years since.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

GALVA, Ill., Dec. 12.—Galva has again been visited by another destructive fire. Flames were discovered this morning about 3 o'clock issuing from the basement of the brick building on Exchange street, owned by Flansburg & Mack, and occupied by Thomas Nyburg's saloon and Anderson & Engstrand, boot and shoe dealers. The flames made such rapid progress before the arrival of sufficient aid that it was impossible to subdue them, and the building, with all its contents, was destroyed, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that the adjoining buildings, which were of wood, were saved. The total loss will reach $9,000, divided as follows: Flansburg & Mack $4,000, no insurance; Anderson Engstrand $4,000, with $1,000 insurance in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company; Thomas Nyburg, $1,000, no insurance. That the fire is the work of incendiaries there seems to be no doubt. Two Swedes, named Jonas Naslund and Erick Lilja, have been arrested, and circumstances point to them as being the guilty parties. Several others are suspected, and the authorities are in pursuit of them.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—At 5 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in McLennan's "Criterion" Mills and Warehouse in this city, totally destroying the buildings and their contents. The fire, which is still burning, though under entire control, was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. A large amount of grain was in store. The loss is estimated at upward of $15,000, with about $6,000 insurance.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The managers of the Pullman Palace Car Company positively assert that there is no truth in the rumor that the general offices of the Company are to be removed from this city. They say that no such thing has ever been thought of; that the Company was formed under the laws of the State of Illinois, with their general offices in Chicago, where they shall ever remain.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad will commence running passenger trains next week. The road will be operated so as to connect with all passenger trains on the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Commencing at Chicago, the following are the stations along the line: Chicago, Aurora, Ottawa, Streator, Reading, Aucona, Long Point, Dana, Minonk, Benson, Roanoke, Eureka, Cruger, Washington, Morton, Groveland, Pekin.

BORN.

BROMILOW—Nov. 21, at Brighton le Sands, near Liverpool, England, the wife of E. B. Bromilow, of Chicago, of a son.

DIED.

HAFKEMEYER—Dec. 12, 1872, Ellen B. Kalkemeyer, daughter of B. H. Champion, of New Diggings, Wis., and wife of Charles Hafkemeyer.

Funeral from home, 132 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Dec. 13, 2 p. m.

New York, Harrisburg, Galena, and St. Louis papers please copy.

BARRETT—At 72 Foster-st., Dec. 12, Amanda G., wife of Thomas E. Barrett.

DIMOND—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, 1872, Kate P., wife of A. S. Dimond, aged 36 years.

Funeral services at the residence, 1120 State-st., Saturday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock.

WHALEN—Bridget Doyle, wife of Edward Whalen, Dec. 12, at 8½ a. m.

Funeral will take place at No. 7 Nebraska-st., at 9½ o'clock, Dec. 14, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

The Great Sale BY AUCTION OF ELEGANT MARBLE STATUARY, BEAUTIFUL Bronzes and Clocks WILL TAKE PLACE ON Friday Afternoon and Evening, December 13, At 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock, at Store 57 Green-st., corner of Madison-st.

Sale will continue from day to day until the entire collection of these beautiful goods are sold.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers,

Household Furniture from several Dwellings,

W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rocking Ware, 200 round corner Bedsteads, 40 rolls Carpets, 50 Extension Tables in the white.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

200 Mirrors, sold for whom it may concern.

Pianos, 30 Show Cases. On Saturday, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Mr. Alex. Von Wendt's UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS Now on Exhibition AT NO. 228 STATE-ST. WILL BE SOLD ON Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 18.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

10,000 OLD PAPERS,

In packages of 100, clean and whole, for sale at H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, Room 2, 124 South Clark-st.

200 BARRELS

Of the (Star) Brand of the BANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT for sale by C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DECORATIVE Painter; Frenchman preferred; none need apply unless having experience and ability. Apply between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning to C. DISCOMBE, Honore Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STOCK OF goods or groceries, by an experienced business man, with a capital of $25,000 to $40,000, consisting of Chicago property, cash, and an improved farm near Chicago, or will take an interest in a good business. A wholesale trade well established. Address ... office.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK IN A MADISON-ST. car, containing valuable papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Madison House.

VOLUME 26.

HOLIDAY

We open this day, dire... Holiday Stocks in the West. ...onvinced. Everything ret...

B. F. NOR... 137 & 139 STAT...

COAL.

WILKESBARR... COAL, FROM OUR OWN MINE...

We desire to notify our customers ... our Steam Breaker now in runn... we are prepared to supply them ... sizes of Wilkesbarre (Anthracite) Co... which we consider the finest quality of ... in the market, and owing to our ... we are enabled to deliver this same ... cover, free of wet and snow.

LAKE, WHITEHOUSE & C... Office, 19 Chamber of Commerce. Yards: Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-seco...st. Bridge.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. ...F. HOLLISTER & CO. Carpet Warehouse, ...ave removed to the New and Spacious Store, 121 & 123 STATE-ST. NEAR MADISON, ...here they will be pleased to ... their friends after this date.

Howe's Scales Removed to 38 State-st.

REMOVAL. GERSTENBERG... COMMISSION MERCHANT, Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building ...re nearly finished. Several ... untaken. Fire-proof, ... English tile floors throug... No offices in the city equ... in every first-class respe... Plans of the Tribune Building c... seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

Malaga Grapes, Louisiana Oranges, Messina Lemons, Cranberries, ... FRANCIS & WEBBER, 51 West Lake...

Malaga Grapes ... M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

ICE TOOLS FOR SALE BY P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ... KIMBALL & FRAKE, Post Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

Loans Negotiated ... G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 169 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOMMENDATION.

NEW BANK. THE MONROE BANK of MILLER, WATSON & CO., ... JOHN MILLER, President. OTWAY WATSON, Cashier.

Holiday Evergreen Decorations ... KING & HAMES, 125 LaSalle-st.

Steam Warming. ... WATSON & MORRILL, ... Michigan-av.